"JACK"
BRAND— —BRITISH—
PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,623—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1899.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Established 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	27th May.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	24th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. Wibmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	26th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,139	1st June 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	7th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	22nd May 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May, 10, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	31st May, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

NOTICE.

S. S. "REMUS" DUE 23RD MAY, 1899.

CONSIGNEES are requested to take DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the landing Shed. The undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages &c., and all CLAIMS must be certified to by him and sent in before the steamer sails, or they will not be paid.

TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents, s. s. "Remus."
44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th May, 1899.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th May, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "VASNA," 915 tons, on the 23rd May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 25th May, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 7th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 15th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 25th May.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 27th May.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon, via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL :—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SAFARI	1,432	Christiansen	9th June.
OR			
SETOS	1,746	Carstens	

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON
DELAGOA BAY
CAPE TOWN

MADEIRA
and
SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 16th May, 1899.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY : Esplanade Road.
KARACHI : Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.

Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies via Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

TREACHER & CO., LD., WHISKIES.

ARE ALL GUARANTEED AS MATURED SPIRITS FROM THE BEST DISTILLERIES.

	Cash. Per doz. Rs.	a.	Credit. Per doz. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S "FINE OLD GLENLIVET," a special blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, unequalled in age and quality	24	0	27	0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL LIQUEUR, a genuine ripe old Whisky	32	8	36	8
Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its mellowness.				
TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, Phœnix Whisky	26	0	29	0
A well matured Spirit, exceptionally mellow to the Taste.				
TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH"	26	0	29	0
This is guaranteed as an Old thoroughly ripe Spirit.				

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 ⅞ inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 ⅜ inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3½ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

NOTICE.

TREACHER & CO., LD ;

THE VARIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS of THIS COMPANY will be CLOSED on the 24th instant, the QUEEN EMPRESS'S BIRTHDAY.

WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RARE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH WORKS.

Curios, Facetiæ, Illustrations, &c. Very valuable private collection.

Catalogue 1s. Postage 2½d

H. BOUVIER,
44, Rue St. Georges, Paris.

LARGEST CYCLE STORE IN BOMBAY.

THIRTEEN MODELS OF THE BEST ENGLISH PRODUCTIONS TO SELECT FROM, RANGING IN PRICE

From RS. 250 to RS. 450.

PRICE LISTS, POST FREE.

THE "KANGAROO" ROADSTERS.

THE "KANGAROO" Types have been manufactured by the "Premier" Cycle Co., Ltd., to meet the demand for sound and reliable machines at PARTICULARLY LOW FIGURES. They are infinitely superior to anything else offered at the prices and are placed on the market with the fullest confidence.

THE "KANGAROO" GENTS

	Rs.
Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 24in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle ; 28in. wheels ; Dunlop pneumatic Roadster Tyres ; block chain ; rubber brake and pedals ; gear 66in.	250
11 monthly instalments of Rs. 25 each.	275

THE "KANGAROO" LADY'S.

	Rs.
Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 20in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle ; Dunlop pneumatic tyres ; block chain ; leather gear case ; rubber brake and pedals ; invented handle-bar ; gear 58½in.	275
12 monthly instalments of Rs. 25 each.	300

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS.
THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.,
ENGLAND.

ALCOCK. ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond. Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

ALUMINIUM WARE
WRITING CASES
TOURIST CASES
DRESSING CASES
DRESSING BAGS
BOYS TRICYCLES
GLADSTONE BAGS
LADIES FANS
MONEY PURSES
CIGARETTE CASES
SILK UMBRELLAS
STATUES
JEWEL CASES
ICE REFRIGERATORS

PHOTO FRAMES
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
TOILET REQUISITES
OFFICE REQUISITES
JET ORNAMENTS
SPONGES
SILVER PENCIL CASES
GLASS CENTER PIECES
ZELONITE GOODS
ASSORTED GAMES
HOLD ALLS
BIRD CAGES
TOYS
FISH ACQUARIUMS

BOLTON & COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW NOVELS.

LUMSDEN OF THE GUIDES.

Being a sketch of the Life of Lt.-Genl. Sir Harry Burnett Lumsden, K.C.S.I., C.B., with selections from his correspondence and occasional papers. By Genl. Sir Peter S. Lumsden, K.C.B., C.S.I., and George R. Elsmie, C.S.I. Including a record of his services during the Afghan, Sutlej, Punjab, and Frontier Campaigns, as well as the raising of the famous Corps of Guides, and experiences, military and political, on the Afghan Frontier before and after the Annexation of the Punjab in 1847. With Portraits, Maps, and Illustrations. Rs. 12-0.

PARIS SALON ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, 1899. Rs. 2-4.

Beatrice Harraden's New Novel.

THE FOWLER. Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-4.

Our Soul is escaped even as a bird out of the snare of the Fowler.

Cheaper Edition of a Notable Biography.

ALFRED LORD TENNYSON.

A Memoir. By his Son.

Complete with Portrait. Rs. 8-12.

GLOBE EDITION OF

LORD TENNYSON'S POETICAL WORKS.

Rs. 2-10.

NOVELS TO READ.

Bernard Capes' AT A WINTER'S FIRE. Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-4.

S. R. Crockett's THE BLACK DOUGLAS. Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-4.

Le Breton's UNHOLY MATRIMONY. Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-4.

Headon Hill's THE SPIES OF THE WIGHT. Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-4.

Bloundell Burton's FORTUNE'S MY FOE. Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-4.

Max Pemberton's THE GARDEN OF SWORDS Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-4.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WANTED, a SHORTHAND WRITER for the Office of the General Traffic Manager. Must be efficient. Apply with credentials to the Undersigned.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1899.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. "IMPERATOR," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented before the Steamer's Departure, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

3000 COPIES of the ADDRESS delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy at the last University Convocation, as Vice-Chancellor, with a short introduction by Mr. K. M. SHROFF, are offered for FREE distribution. Apply for the Pamphlet at the office of the Undersigned, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort.

K. M. SHROFF.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

MESSRS. CHATOORBHOOJ MORARJEE and other Trustees proposed ERECTING KHIMJEE JEEWAS SANITARIUM for Battia Community at Walkeshwar and they invite Tenders for the erection of the said Sanitarium.

Plans, Specifications, Conditions of Contract and Schedule of quantities can be seen at Mr. BABAJEE GOPAL, Architect and Surveyor.

Tenders are to be deposited at Mr. Chatoorbhooj Morarjee, at Kalbadevi Road, at or before 1 P.M., on 30th May, 1899.

Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express "at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THAKORDWAR.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, at the premises, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1899, at 4 p.m., at the risk and on account of the mortgagor, Goswami Shri Ghanshyamlalji Chimanlalji Maharaj, and in exercise of the power in that behalf contained in the mortgage, dated the 2nd day of July, 1895, and made between the said Goswami Shri Ghanshyamlalji Chimanlalji Maharaj of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land, admeasuring 180 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 140, new No. 1129, old Survey No. 319, and new Survey No. 367, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4907, and Street Nos. 15, 159 to 167, and situate at the Thakordwar Road, in Bombay, and bounded on the north by the Thakordwar Road, on the east by the property of the late Bhaidas Sakhidas, on the south by the house of Sadanand Bhasker, and on the west by the Khatteralli Lane, and which is in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestanjee, Rustim, and Kolah, Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office No. 101, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1899.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

LADIES' WEAR.—New Silk Windsor and Wide End Scarfs, plain colors, fancy Bandannas, Tartan Checks, etc., etc., from Rs. 1-8. Ready-made Ladies' Blouses, good styles, from Rs. 4-12 each. Linen Collars and Cuffs, Straw Hats, extra quality, lined Satin, Rs. 5-8. All fresh goods. Early inspection invited.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Apollo Street.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ltd., BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS, are the best, most reliable, and cheapest; they do not get foul, and are correct size and weight.

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WORTH TRYING.—Our Navy Blue Serge Suits, Rs. 35; Tennis Flannel Suits, Rs. 30; Dress Dinner Jackets, Rs. 40; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, 6 for Rs. 24; Evening Dress Suits, Rs. 85; Dress Shirts, 6 for Rs. 30; Best West End Styles. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

WANTED, INTELLIGENT CLERK, with knowledge of accounts. Good handwriting indespensable.—Apply to "N. M.," care of this paper.

REPORTER.—WANTED, fully competent European or Anglo-Indian SHORTHAND REPORTER for daily newspaper in India. Address, stating salary required and qualifications, "Box 253," care of this Office.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience. Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese Tamil, Maliyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

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WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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TO BE LET.—A FLAT of the Piroze Building, on the Apollo Bunder. Excellent situation. Apply for rent and other particulars to Mr. E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW at Ridge Road. Apply to Messrs. A BHICAJI, Jewellers Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End. Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

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This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£280,000

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47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Calcutta,
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Colombo,
Penang,
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Shanghai,
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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	12,87,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	53,87,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

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By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	"	7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb and Co.
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G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

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SINGAPORE.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000: but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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NOTICES.

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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MEN BEWARE

Of neglecting your health. Especially so, if you suffer from any NERVOUS DISEASE. You may be assured that your condition will not improve, and that you will go from bad to worse if you do not have your ailments properly attended to. If you suffer from Despondency, Loss of Energy, Premature Decay, Varicocele, Weakness, Brain Fag, Dimness of Sight, Blotches on the Skin, Nervousness, Loss of Memory, Noises in the Ears, Melancholy, Liver Complaints, or other internal disease. You have only to write to me for particulars of a SURE CURE for your malady. THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS have benefitted by this means of cure, and the advice I have given them. Send addressed envelope, which must be plainly written, to HENRY DAVIS, ESQ., Copford Lodge, Chichester Place, Brighton, Sussex, England; and name this paper.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 29m. High water, 10-6m., 9-39a. Low mater, 3-16m., 3-54a.
Al fresco dance, G. I. P. Railway Gymkhana, Parel.
Anglo-Indian Association's moonlight harbour excursion.
Dadur Victoria Social Club, annual entertainment.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5-15.

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—To celebrate the 81st Birthday of Her Majesty Queen-Empress Victoria, a prayer-meeting of this Union will be held at the Moolji Jetha Market Hall, Shaik Memon Street, at 3-30, to-morrow afternoon, when the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra, Professor Velinker, Professor Padhye, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahamed, and Messrs. S. D. Khote and W. A. Chambers will address. The meeting is open to all.

THE J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE.—Since January of this year the following lady and gentlemen have enrolled themselves as life members of the institute;—Mrs. Dorabji Jamsetji Tata, and Messrs. Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata, Nowrosji Limji Banaji, Jamsetji Cursetji Cama, Dhunjibhoy Bomanji Petit, and Badrudin Abdoolla Kur. This shows the everyday increasing popularity of this library, which now counts on its rolls more than 1,500 subscribers.

DEPARTURE OF A HINDU INVENTOR.—Among the passengers who left for Europe by last Saturday's mail is Mr. Shanker Abaji Bhise. He goes home in connection with some patents which he has invented. His well-wishers, are Rao Bahadur Bhashkerrao Balkrishnaji Pitale and Rao Saheb Ghanasham Nilkanth Nadkarni, Messrs. Balkrishnaji B. Pitale, Govindram Dulabhram Krishnarao B. Shamsett, Wamanrao Nana Moroba Ranchordial, Pradhan, Balaram Pandurangji, Narayen Ramchandraji Murkute, Ravjee, and several others.

DROWNED IN A QUARRYHOLE.—An inquest was held, yesterday, at Sopari Baugh Road, on view of the body of Rose Catherine Jurain, aged seven years. At about 2 p.m., on Friday last, the deceased accompanied a woman, named Annie Tallis, to a quarry-hole just behind the chawl where they lived for the purpose of washing clothes. While Annie washed her clothes the deceased sat on a rock near by. Shortly after some boys, who were playing there, raised an alarm that the child had fallen into the quarry-hole, and before assistance could be obtained she sank and was drowned. Her body was subsequently brought up by a policepoy. The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A BULLOCK CART.—At the J. J. Hospital, yesterday, Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry touching the death of Garib Rajab, aged ten years. The deceased, who lived on the Ripon Road, was, on the 7th instant, sent by his father to buy biddees from a shop on the Road. While the boy was crossing the road, a cart came up, and one of the bullocks knocked him down, inflicting severe injuries on the head. He was taken to hospital, where it was found that he had a triangular flap wound on the head on the left side, about six inches in length, exposing the surface of the brain. Twelve days after he died of inflammation of the membranes of the brain. The Jury returned a verdict accordingly.

THANA NEWS.—A correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Rao Saheb Annaji Ballaji Pandit arrived here from Sholapur on Monday last and received charge of the office of Head Accountant, Thana, from Khan Saheb Kharshedji Fardoonji Karaka, who is transferred to Kaira.—In the forthcoming election for a Legislative Councillor by the Municipalities in the Northern Division (Thana), Mr. Nasaroollah Khan, barrister-at-law, son of the late Nawab Mahomed Yacoob Khan of Sachin, stands as one of the candidates for the place in the Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.—The daily numbers of plague cases are now on the increase at Bhewndi, in the Thana District. Mr. Karandikar, secretary of the Bhewndi Municipality, died of plague last week, and a clerk in the Post Office died on Wednesday last.—Siddoo Patel and eight other Kolies of Billapur were tried by the Third Class Magistrate of Salsette (Thana) for stealing pieces of firewood, from the protected forests of the Salsette Taluka, and fined Re. 1 each on Wednesday last. Twelve Kolee women of Diwa were also tried for a similar offence, and fined four annas each on the same day.—A child of Hasan Mian Rangari was run over and killed by a carriage, belonging to Kafi Wafir, in Kharkhandi Street, yesterday. An inquest was held on the body of the child and a verdict of accidental death was returned.—The Mohurrum festivals passed off here quietly, and the taboots were immersed into the sea at the Kalwa Bridge this evening. There were six taboots erected by the following persons:—(1) Chobdar at Tembi, (2) Ghowte at Rabodi, (3) Rangari in the Kharkhandi Street, (4) Balla, Mahaghiri Street, (5) Khatick's, and (6) Kadir at Tembi.—The camp of Mr. W. C. Shepherd, Assistant Collector of Thana, is here at present.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S UNIVERSITY ADDRESS.

MR. K. M. SHROFF distributes free of charge three thousand copies of Mr. Justice Candy's address at the last University Convocation, for the benefit of educated young men in the Presidency of Bombay. The address is so able, instructive and suggestive that Mr. Shroff has thought it advisable to get 3,000 copies of it published in pamphlet form, at his own expense, to be freely distributed among young men. He believes that its publication in the local papers has not placed it within the reach of thousands of youths who are likely to be profited by a careful perusal of it. He adds: "It is full of useful practical lessons and advice admirably calculated to produce a lasting impression on the rising generation, who should carefully read and re-read the same to enable them to form their character which, next to their education, is above all things so essential for their future success in life as useful citizens. No better picture of a public life could be held before the educated young men of this country than that of William Ewart Gladstone. Mr. Justice Candy has carefully, elaborately, and gracefully developed the several admirable characteristics of that master mind, and has successfully shewn wherein lay the qualities of head and heart which made the late lamented Liberal leader of the House of Commons so popular and influential during the major portion of his long life, and so highly mourned and revered at his death. The Right Honourable Sir Richard Temple, Bart., in his new book on the House of Commons, while noting some of the leading figures in Parliament, has given an admirable little sketch of Mr. Gladstone," which Mr. Shroff quotes *in extenso* in his pamphlet, but as the same was given in full in these columns a short while ago, it is needless to reproduce it here. The publisher, keeping in view the admirable article of Sir Richard Temple, now presents the address to the youth of his country for their study. An advertisement on this subject appears in our usual columns.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	1	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	3	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	6	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	3	1	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	9	1	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	18
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	0
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	13
Total	22	19	108
Total plague deaths to date	46,327	40,305	
Same date last year	20	21	99

BANDORA.

There was no attack and no death from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Sunday.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s., 1-2d. per bottle

THE COLLISION ON THE B. B. & C. I RAILWAY.

DOLBEN COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the Coroner, resumed the inquiry, yesterday afternoon, at the new offices of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, Church Gate, regarding the circumstances under which three persons, *viz.*, Babaji Baji, aged forty years, Doorgabai, a girl, aged ten years, and her brother, Arjoon Balla, aged eight years, met their deaths while travelling between Marine Lines and Churney Road stations, on the morning of the 10th ultimo. Mr. P. Byrne, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors, appeared for J. Dolben, the driver of the engine which collided with the up local train. Mr. Clabby, the Superintendent, and Mr. Munshi Hussein Mahomed, Chief Constable of the Railway Police, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Railway Company. Mr. De Sa, Traffic Inspector, was also present.

Andrew Christiansen, cross-examined, said he did not remember ever having seen previously to the 26th ultimo a signal lowered when it ought to have been at danger. He knew that No. 1 signal was not lowered for him, and he, therefore, did not report the matter.

William Headley Rogers, an interlocking inspector on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, said he had been in the railway seven months, having been transferred from the Rajputaan-Malwa line, where he had been ten years, of which five years he served his apprenticeship, and five years he was a journey-man. He was getting Rs. 250 a month with Rs. 2-12 for night batta. He got batta on an average for fifteen nights a month. He knew the last witness, Christiansen. He did not recollect ever having travelled with him on his engine, nor did he recollect any remark being made by him (Christiansen) with reference to the Churney Road signals. He went on engines to get complaints from drivers.

Mr. Clabby, in addressing the jury on behalf of the police, remarked that they had produced several witnesses to show that the signal was against Dolben. All these witnesses had made their statements in a perfectly straightforward way. The evidence of the signalman and the deputy station-master had been corroborated by independent witnesses. He submitted that Dolben and the two firemen were guilty of breaking a rule, which required them to be on the look-out.

The Coroner then summed up the evidence at some length. Having read out to the jury the important portions of evidence of the different witnesses, he concluded his remarks as follows: I have now gone through the evidence of eighteen witnesses, who, exclusive of the identification witnesses, have been called before you. The inquiry has occupied no less than seventeen sittings, but the importance of the case has justified this length of time. Mr. Byrne in his address on behalf of Dolben has told you that there can be but two possible theories: (1) that the collision was caused by the signalman leaving No. 1 signal lowered and not raising it after No. 74 train had passed it; or (2) that Dolben ran against the signal. I agree with him, and you will have to decide between these two theories, and in the one place the signalman was to blame and in the other Dolben must be held responsible. No doubt nearly all the witnesses belong to the traffic department and several to the Churney Road station, but as the collision occurred near that station you would naturally expect to find witnesses there or thereabouts and nowhere else. Whether they are or any of them have been tutored it will be for you to say. The only witnesses who say that No. 1 signal was not at danger are DeSilva and Dolben. They both say that Dolben drew DeSilva's attention to the signal, and Dolben's two firemen in a way corroborate them as to Dolben pointing in the direction of the signal. On the other hand, the witnesses who say that No. 1 signal was at danger are Bapuji Adurji, the guard of No. 74 train, Ramsoomair Mahabir, signalman at Churney Road station, Muncherji Dinshaw, station-master at the same station, Maniram Bachudas, porter at the said station, Sheik Oomer Sheik Chand, luggage clerk, Mahabir Rubbilal, signalman at the Chowpatty level crossing, and Rama Govind and Rama Bapu, the two men who sleep under the steps of the overbridge. It will be for you to say whether you believe these eight witnesses or think that they have all conspired to speak falsely. The witness, Shivanandasing Bechoosing, who is signalman at Marine Lines station, although not an eye-witness to No 1 signal being at danger, told you that he received no "warning signal" from Churney Road after the departure of No 74 train. If No 1 signal had been lowered after the departure of No. 74 train he would have received as usual "a warning signal" He, therefore, can also be taken as a witness that the signal was at danger. It will be for you to say whether you think that Dolben was vigilant and cautious on the journey and did all that he ought to have done, and as it was his duty to do, to look out for the signals. Even if you find that No. 1 signal was at "danger" you will have to say whether Dolben, if he had taken all proper precautions, would have seen a train standing on the line in sufficient time to have enabled him to stop his engine before the collision. On this enquiry you will have to find where, when, and by what means the three deceased persons came by their deaths, if their deaths were occasioned by the criminal act of another, who is guilty thereof. The questions where, when, and by what means the three deceased came by their deaths are easily answered. The collision happened between Churney Road and Marine Lines stations, and Dr Burjorji has told us that the two children died from fracture of the skull and Babaji from fracture of the neck and skull. As regards the other question, if you find that signal No. 1 was at "danger" when Dolben passed it, then you must find that Dolben is guilty of causing the deaths of these three persons by doing a rash or negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide. If on the other hand you find that No. 1 signal was lowered when Dolben passed it, then you must find that the signalman, Ramsoomair Mahabir, is guilty of causing the deaths of these three persons by doing a rash or negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide.

The jury then retired to consider their verdict, and after a short deliberation returned in court. They unanimously found Dolben guilty of rash or negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide.

The Coroner then committed Dolben to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court which begins on the 20th June.

Mr. Byrne applied that his client might be released on bail. He said that Dolben had already incurred heavy expense at this inquiry. He was a family man and drew only five rupees per day. He, therefore, asked that he should be admitted to bail in a light sum of money.

The Coroner ordered the release of Dolben on his own recognisance of Rs. 500 and two sureties for Rs. 250 each.

The foreman of the jury handed in a petition asking for an allowance for their attendance.

The Coroner said he would consider over the petition.

ATROCIOUS MURDER IN THE KOWLOON DISTRICT.

SHORTLY after the arrival of the troops at Piang Shan, the widow of a Chinaman who resided in the valley and who had undertaken to post up the proclamation of His Excellency the Governor, came into the camp, and complained that her husband had been murdered at Piang Shan on the 17th of April. It appeared that when the man arrived in the village to post the proclamation, he was set upon by a crowd of persons and severely beaten. He was then placed against a wall and fired at, his diabolical tormentors, however, with a view to prolonging his agony, taking care not to shoot him in any vital part. He was then put in a crate in which the Chinese carry pigs, thrown into the river, and drowned, the crate and the body being subsequently recovered by the troops.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburn; soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' Kalydor, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 22ND OF MAY, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

*4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·458	S	1	104·6	86·0	38	...	0·99	—3·4
Sirsa	29·460	NW	5	110·8	88·6	28	?	...	...
Delhi	29·479	WSW	4	99·2	79·0	38	...	2·04	—1·46
Agra	29·492	SW	4	103·0	86·9	39	...	2·19	+0·35
Cawnpore	29·497	Calm	1	100·9	81·1	52	...	0·73	..
Allahabad	29·500	ESE	4	100·0	81·8	53	...	2·20	—0·07
Jhansi	29·539	W	3	105·3	89·7	40	..	1·77	—0·04
Jacobabad	29·471	S	4	113·2	85·0	52	...	2·05	+0·71
Karachi	29·628	W	16	93·4	82·2	81	...	0·36	—1·48
Jeypore	29·568	WSW	7	106·6	80·9	64	...	0·95	—0·95
Ajmere	29·573	W	15	105·4	84·5	62	...	1·53	—0·28
Deesa	29·685	WSW	17	104·1	80·0	59	...	1·14	+0·48
Ahmedabad	29·713	SW	4	101·8	82·1	61	...	0·60	..
Bhuj	29·682	SW	24	98·3	79·9	64	0·01	0·23	—0·40
Jamnanar	29·696	WSW	28	95·1	81·7	62	...	0·04	...
Rajkot	29·715	W	17	103·9	79·5	94	...	0·34	—0·36
Bhavnagar	29·716	SW	15	105·6	80·3	58	..	0·13	..
Veraval	29·734	W	13	87·1	81·3	82	..	0·35	...
Neemuch	29·643	W	17	100·5	77·5	71	...	1·94	+0·62
Indore	29·705	W	11	100·6	77·1	82	...	0·81	—0·45
Saugor	29·593	W	8	103·8	82·1	49	...	1·20	—1·63
Jubulpore	29·558	WNW	7	105·0	83·6	47	...	0·30	—2·92
Hoshangabad	29·641	W	2	107·6	79·2	79	0·24	1·16	—1·17
Khandwa	29·594	W	12	105·2	82·8	58	...	0·78	—0·78
Raipur	29·562	SW	4	105·5	83·4	45	...	4·18	+0·96
Nagpur	29·590	W	8	109·7	84·0	35	...	1·06	—2·43
Amraoti	29·635	WNW	9	107·8	82·7	58	...	2·31	—0·42
Akola	29·682	NW	17	108·6	82·3	58	...	1·60	—1·44
Surat	29·742	SW	12	92·1	81·1	68	...	0·18	—0·22
Malegaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	29·800	W	10	90·7	83·0	74	..	1·71	+0·77
Poona	29·775	W	20	96·0	73·8	62	..	3·08	+0·25
Ahmednagar	29·758	WNW	11	98·4	74·4	76	..	2·42	...
Aurangabad	..	WNW	?	99·9	74·2	58	...	3·75	...
Sholapur	29·789	NW	11	107·2	73·0	75	0·39	1·26	—2·04
Ratnagiri	29·815	WSW	8	92·4	76·9	87	0·82	1·39	+0·39
Belgaum	29·752	WSW	23	87·3	69·7	74	...	5·57	—0·10
Goa	29·828	NNW	13	91·0	80·4	87	0·07	9·98	...
Karwar	29·824	W	4	90·3	81·0	68	...	8·27	+4·37
Mangalore	29·837	W	2	89·8	78·4	86	0·12	17·98	+10·10
Calicut	29·840	NNW	6	89·7	76·5	77	0·16	30·73	+16·20
Cochin	29·841	NNE	...	89·3	77·6	77	...	38·79	+15·07
Bangalore	29·857	SW	10	86·9	66·3	86	0·03	13·27	+4·66
Secunderabad	29·698	W	13	97·7	79·3	60	..	2·98	—1·28
Masulipatam	29·675	WNW	13	103·7	84·0	75	...	15·58	+5·92
Bellary	29·755	W	12	95·7	76·8	48	...	4·87	+0·49
Cuddapah	29·759	WSW	M	103·2	83·4	60	...	10·97	+3·62
Madras	29·722	W	9	99·0	82·5	60	...	33·65	+11·29
Coimbatore	29·822	WSW	6	95·4	73·1	86	...	11·12	+1·55
Trichinopoly	29·767	W	7	98·1	79·8	63	...	26·15	+13·00
Negapatam	29·758	SW	7	100·0	79·9	61	...	54·65	+22·00
Colombo	29·863	SW	12	87·5	79·0	89	0·06	51·79	+3·10
Aden	29·773	SSE	7	96·8	83·3	77	...	1·56	—1·70

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid fall of pressure in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Raipur, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are steep.

Winds at Allahabad and Raipur show a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while south-westerly to north-westerly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale in Gujarat and at Karachi, Akola and Belgaum, and fresh to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 32 miles an hour at Bhuj, 24 at Akola, 18 at Secunderabad, Rajkot and Karachi, and 16 at Bhavnagar Para.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 8° in defect of the normal at Delhi, Allahabad, Surat, Secunderabad and Bellary, and the minimum 5° to 13° in excess at Raipur, Ajmere, Jhansi, Agra and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Humidity has increased considerably at Hoshangabad, Sholapur and Ratnagiri, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places.

Light to moderate showers have fallen at Cochin, Mangalore, Ratnagiri, Sholapur and Hoshangabad, and a few drops at Jeypore, Bangalore and Colombo.

The baric gradients are steep over the greater part of the country, and fresh to strong winds are likely. The weather to the eastwards of Longitude 80° is disturbed. Feeble monsoon-like weather conditions still exist on the West Coast between Bombay and Cochin, and local rain is likely. At Colombo the sea is rough and the wind continues to blow from south-west, and hence rain is to be expected there. A few scattered showers are likely in Mysore, at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency and also in Berar and the Central Provinces.

MAY 21.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Belgaum, Bangalore, Secunderabad and Bellary, the pressure changes have been small. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderately steep.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at several of the reporting stations. The force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 32 miles an hour at Jamnagar, 26 at Bhuj and 18 at Akola.

The maximum temperature is 5° in excess of the normal at Jacobabad, and the minimum from 7° to 10° at Lahore, Sirsa, Jacobabad, Jeypore and Ajmere. The highest temperature in the shade was 115° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 67° at Aurangabad.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are more or less cloudy in many places.

Rain, in light or moderate showers, has fallen at Colombo, Bellary, Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore, Aurangabad and Indore, and a few drops fell at Delhi Cawnpore, Hoshangabad, Sholapur, Ratnagiri and Goa.

Feeble monsoon-like weather conditions pevail on the West Coast between Ratnagiri and Cochin and rain, in local showers, is likely in the Bombay Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, in Central India and the North-West Provinces. The sea is rough and the wind is blowing from south-west at Colombo, and conditions are favourable for rain there. The weather to the eastwards of Longitude 80° is unsettled.

The following is the summary of the weather at Mauritius, Zanzibar and Seychelles.

Mauritius:—Pressure 30·075"; maximum (83°); minimum (64°); wind E.-S.-E. with a velocity of 11 miles an hour, and the rain fall has been less than three-tenths of an inch.

Zanzibar:—Pressure 30·005"; maximum (81°); minimum (74°); wind variable with a velocity of 8 miles an hour; rainfall about 1·50" and the wind was blowing strong.

Seychelles:—Pressure 29·832"; maximum (85°); minimum (78°); wind S.-E. with a velocity of 8 miles an hour; rainfall about half an inch, and the weather was finer and more settled than usual.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 22.

SUNDAY: The small storm which lay near Saugor Island yesterday, has moved north-eastward to North Bengal, where the barometer is falling fast, and where winds are irregularly cyclonic. The storm has occasioned heavy rain over Bengal, the principal amounts being over four inches at Barisal and Calcutta, about three inches at Mymensingh, Bogra and Dhubri, and over one inch at Chittagong and Jessore. In other parts of India changes are smaller. Pressure has increased over the Peninsula and the Central Provinces, and decreased over Northern India. The easterly winds are dying down over Northern India, while the westerly and north-westerly winds noticed over the Peninsula yesterday are extending northward. The mean temperature has generally risen over the Peninsula and the Central Provinces, and generally fallen elsewhere. Heat is very excessive over the Punjab, Rajputana and Upper Sind, but is lower than usual at most other places, more particularly over Lower Bengal and the North-West Provinces. The highest maximum was 115 degrees at Jacobabad. Rain has been heavy at Bengal, and moderate but general in Burma while scattered showers have fallen over the North-West Provinces, Central Provinces and the Peninsula.

METEROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 21st May, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·748
Temperature of the Air	degrees	86·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer		79·4
Dew Point		76·8
Relative humidity of Air		·727
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		5·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	90·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		82·9
General Directions of wind*		W., WSW, W., WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	223

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE PREMIER AND THE BLOOMERS.

LADY HARBERTON'S REPLY.

LADY HARBERTON was scarcely likely to leave Lord Salisbury's recent distribe on bloomers and their wearers unnoticed. She has unburdened her soul to an interviewer: "One reads Lord Salisbury's remarks at the Royal Academy banquet on the subject of women's dress with some amazement. Evidently the outline presented by some cycling skirts and 'rationals' are not what his lordship happens to consider graceful, and that such forms as do not come up to a certain ideal standard are to be relegated to a place at once low and warm! But let the members of the Rational Dress League and others take heart, for when we consider the popular pictures of the noble lord himself smothered in greatcoats and in outline otherwise unlike representations of the Apollo Belvidere, we may be sure that wherever we are there also will he be. The place to which he would consign us may be warm, but at least it will not be dull, for our witty Premier will be present to cheer us with some of his delightful comments on passing events. In the meantime, let us look with calm collectedness at the position women's dress is beginning to assume in the public mind. If skirted dress with its attendant disgusting nakedness for evening wear, is really so charming and desirable, it seems strange that it should require so much bolstering up on all sides to prevent a revolution But the fact is that education and knowledge of hygiene are slowly beginning to bear fruit, and the exceeding folly and discomfort of women's dress is becoming a little too glaring. That the dresses worn for cycling are not necessarily indecent because made on a new principle is now admitted on all hands Rude remarks and things of that sort become therefore a distinct interference with individual liberty, and signs are not wanting on the part of the public that the day of quiescent toleration of insults to women, because they prefer to cycle in a dress which enables them to do so in comfort and safety, is nearly over. So perhaps Lord Salisbury may find himself frequently in the company of cycling skirts and knickerbockers even without going to such a far off place as he hinted at in his speech."

A NEGRO'S ART COLLECTION.

ARE THEY REAL "OLD MASTERS"?

OF the many romantic stories of "old masters,' surely that which comes from New Orleans will prove if substantiated, one of the most remarkable. It seems that an old negro, Marcel, who keeps a curiosity shop there, has long boasted of possessing a collection of rare paintings of the highest value. A few days ago Mr. Earle, a lawyer, arrived from New York on a special mission to see Marcel, to whom he explained that he called as the representative of Mr. George Gould. Mr Earle visited the curiosity shop and examined the pictures. He offered to strike a bargain there and then, offering on behalf of Mr. Gould 600,000 dols. for nineteen of the paintings subject to an examination of them by experts, who would report satisfactorily on their authenticity. He paid 5,000 dols. cash down, for the first option on this sale. Marcel refused to part company even for a short time with his paintings, unless they were insured, and finally the Express Company consented to insure the nineteen paintings for 200,000 dols. The collection is now on its way to New York for examination. Marcel refuses to disclose the exact source from which the pictures reached him, beyond saying that they were once the property of great families of the old Louisiana aristocracy, now reduced nearly to poverty. The paintings sent to New York for examination include "Mary Magdelene," and "Christ with the Cross," by Rubens, "The Coast of France," by Turner, two Correggios, and examples of the work of Raphael, Claude Lorraine, and Van de Velde.

OUTRAGE IN A TRAIN.

ON May 1, Kate Galway, house maid, 21, a recent arrival from the country, was a passenger in the train from Melbourne to Essendon, and was alone in a first class compartment, which was walled to the roof, and gave no communication with the compartments next to it. At North Melbourne a young man entered the compartment, and soon after the train started he addressed her. She made no reply to his remarks. He then sat beside her, and behaved in an improper manner. She screamed, and a struggle began which cotinued till Kensington was reached. There was no means of communication with the guard, and even if there had been, the man probably would have prevented her from making use of it, as his subsequent conduct at Kensington showed. When the train stopped at this station she rushed to the window and attempted to open it, but he held her back and put his hand over her mouth to prevent her from uttering cries which would have been heard on the platform. Besides handling her very roughly, he struck her a cruel blow in the face. The train proceeded, and the renewed struggle lasted till the train arrived at Newmarket. Here she again attempted to reach the window, but again he seized her, threw her back violently, opened the door and swifty disappeared. That was the last she saw of him.

Quitting the train, she went at once to the station master, Mr. F. J. M. Tyrell, and related her experience. Mr. J. T. Downing, financier, of Chancery-lane, was a passenger in the next compartment, and as he was leaving the train at Newmarket he saw the struggle at the carriage door. He noticed the girl pushed back by a man, but did not pay particular attention to the incident till afterwards, when he heard from Mr. Tyrell what had happened. Complainant states that she could tell by her assailant's breath that he had taken drink, although he did not seem to be intoxicated. Having escaped serious injury, she expressed unwillingness to swear an information, as it would necessitate her giving evidence in court, for which she has a great aversion.

NEW RAILWAY IN AUSTRALIA.

A HIGHLY favourable official report has been furnished to the Australian Minister of Railways with reference to the project of constructing a railway to the Murray River at Tocumwal. There are two feasible routes. One proposal is to carry the line from Strathmerton, a length of about 8 miles. The last mile, however, would be very expensive. As this band of country is frequently flooded, the mile of line would have to be constructed on high embankments, with numerous bridges, to allow of the passage of the water when the river is high. The line would, however, serve its purpose, it is pointed out, if it were taken only to the edge of the flood country. There would then be a gap of only one mile between the terminus and Tocumwal-bridge. Another proposal is to carry the line from Yarroweyah, about three miles eastward of Strathmerton, The length of this section would be about seven miles, but there would be the same difficulty as with the Strathmerton extension in respect to the flooded condition of the last mile of the route. The strong point in favor of the continuation of the railway to Tocumwal is that large quantities of grain from the Berrigan and Finly districts of New South Wales are brought by the growers, who are Victorians, into the colony of Victoria in preference to seeking their market at Sydney. All the farmers' trade connections are with Victoria, and other things being at all equal they prefer doing business with the Melbourne houses. Wool also comes to Victoria across the bridge at Tocumwal, but the wheat imports dwarf every other branch of trade. The Minister of Railways states that the grain traffic from Tocumwal this year has again been very heavy notwithstanding the partial failure of the season in New South Wales. The Tocumwal line is certain to occupy a prominent place amongst the railway projects placed before Parliament during the approaching session.—*Melbourne Age.*

FATAL FAMILY QUARREL IN AUSTRALIA.

VERDICT OF MURDER AGAINST A SON.

AT YARRAWONGA on April 29, Alfred Green, aged 28, was charged with the wilful murder of his father, James Green, butcher, of Yarrawonga. The evidence was to the effect that on the 12th instant the father and son had a bitter altercation at the shop, when the father threw the meat axe at the son. While running away the son picked up the chopper and placed it on a stand in front of the shop. The father then told him to get his things and clear out. The son made no move. The father then walked to the son's room to throw the things out. The son followed, and when he saw his father picking up his effects the son ran back and picked up the chopper. He then went into the room where the father was and threw the chopper at him, cutting his right hand half off. The father was an old man, and in poor health, and, although the wound healed, the shock to the system and the setting up of blood poisoning caused his death last Friday. The son had been arrested for feloniously wounding, and was admitted to bail; but when the father died he was rearrested on the charge of wilful murder.

The coroner said that the evidence showed that the son's act had been deliberate and wilful murder in the eyes of the law. The jury found a verdict accordingly but added a rider that the son had received great provocation. The accused was committed for trial on 16th May at the Benalla Supreme Court.—*Melbourne Age.*

A BIT OF THE TRUTH.

The most pertinent and startling question ever asked is this:—"*What is truth?*"

A Roman Governor propounded it once, under circumstances which greatly worried and perplexed his official mind. And he was not the first man or the last—not by myriads. So far as I know there has been no satisfactory answer. Some people (radicals and come-outers of various sorts) fancy that in this, the tail end of a rather braggart and conceited century, they have flushed a fair-sized covey of truths by firing speculative shotguns into every wayside bush and bog.

But have they done it? No, gentle reader, no. They have put up crows and sparrows, the same crows that picked the bones of the cave dwellers, and the same sparrows that sold two for a farthing in the time of Pilate. There were plenty of fools of old, and there are plenty now. The ancient doctors, indeed, prescribed some horrible stuffs as medicine:—they used electuaries of viper's flesh and recommended pomegranate seeds for toothache because those seeds resemble human teeth. Very shallow and silly, to be sure, this sounds to us. But if you wanted to find things that come very near matching them in modern practice, I could show you where to look. On my table I have a list of about 300 new "remedies" introduced to a suffering world within the past twelvemonth. 'Must be some good ones among them," do you say Possibly. Time will tell. Meanwhile let us stick to whatever we are sure of. "We learn how to cure diseases," said Celsus, "by experience, not by reasoning."

"Some of the greatest truths in medicine," said a learned Scotch doctor, "came by the humblest means; not by synthesis or venesection, but by the observations of peasants and the experiments of motherly women."

Concerning a medicine discovered by one such woman, thousands of stories have been told and letters written. Here is an example:—

"For many years I have suffered from indigestion and weakness. I seemed to have no energy for anything. I had a poor appetite, and what little food I ate caused me violent pains at the chest and between the shoulders. Frequently I had attacks of giddiness, and when I stooped I suffered from an unnatural rush of blood to the head. The pain which I was called upon to bear was often very severe; it affected all parts of my body, and at night I got little proper and refreshing sleep on account of it.

"As time went on and the complaint grew fixed upon me, I came to be exceedingly weak, and now and again was obliged to take to my bed. I lost flesh and became quite thin, living, as I did, only on milk, beef tea, and other kinds of liquid food. It will be understood, of course that I had medical care, besides attending the South London Dispensary. Yet I received no benefit from what was done for me.

"It happened that in January, 1889, a friend, Mr. Pullen, told me he had suffered in a similar manner and been cured by a remedy called Mother Seigel's Syrup. Acting on his suggestion I got a bottle and after having taken it I found great relief. Presently my appetite returned and food no longer distressed me. Convinced that Mother Seigel's Syrup was adopted to my ailment I continued the use of it until it was no longer needed. My health and strength were re-established, and I have since been well. This medicine had done what no others had been able to do. My husband, who suffered from biliousness, used it with the same result. You have my free consent to publish this brief statement if you desire to do so."—(Signed) Mrs. Julia Massey, 133, Lorrimore Road, Kennington, London, S. E., January 20th, 1898.

There is no royal road to the discovery of truth or knowledge. Anybody may find it anywhere. It is not always he who seeks that finds. Valuable discoveries are usually made by what, for lack of a better word, we call accident. The medicine that *cures* is the medicine we want, no matter whether it is old as the earth or was picked up yesterday in the fields by a child. That Mother Seigel's Syrup *cures* is proved by a cloud of witnesses. *It is a bit of the truth.* Therefor it will not die out, and nothing can take its place.

HIGHWAY ROBRERY IN HONGKONG.

A YOUNG LADY ASSAULTED.

THE *China Mail* brings news of an audacious highway robbery with violence committed in broad day light on a young lady. She, accompanied by her two brothers, one aged 8 and the other 10 years old, was cycling along the Kennedy-road, when just past the new block of buildings going eastwards towards the Military Magazine, where the road is less frequented, she met some lady friends, with whom she conversed for a few minutes her brothers going on ahead. When she mounted her machine, with the intention of joining them, she noticed a Chinaman about 20 yards in front, who seemed to be staring at her in a most suspicious manner. On coming up to this man, he stepped in front of the bicycle, caught hold of the lady and made a signal to two confreres who were hiding in the undergrowth down the hillside. The signal was immediately answered, and while the ringleader of this nefarious plot held the lady on the ground with one hand on her throat and covering her eyes with the other, the second man appropriated every article of jewellery that she had; but as she resisted, the brutes started knocking her head on the ground and hitting her about the face with their fists. To show that the three had premeditated the assault, the third man was stationed in such a position as to be able to notice any person who might be approaching from either direction, and it was from his warning that they were enabled to run away, down the embankment towards Victoria Barracks, when two Europeans, we cannot say gentlemen, were heard approaching. The lady asked them for assistance to catch the vagabonds, but they refused to aid her; they also refused to escort her home, although she showed signs of suffering from weakness and was in a very nervous state. Shortly afterwards she met a soldier who was exercising his master's horse, and related to him what had happened, pointing out the direction which the robbers had taken. The soldier, with most commendable spirit, started at once to give chase, and succeeded in bringing back a Chinaman whom he had caught running away from the spot where the assault occurred. Unfortunately the lady was not able to identify him as being concerned in the matter, and so he was allowed to go. The soldier then offered his services, to see her home, and handed over his fair charge to her father, who is a well-known and respected official of the Colony. After hearing the details of the robbery, father and daughter went and reported it at the Central Police Station, and Inspector Hanson was informed. A search party of police were sent along the Kennedy road, but the only clue that could be obtained was a shoe belonging to one of the robbers, which he had dropped and was in too great a hurry to pick up again. The police know the shop from which the shoe was bought and the lady can identify the man who first molested her, so it is to be hoped that the miscreants may be brought to justice.

AGUINALDO: HIS CHARACTERISTICS.

IN *Harper's Weekly* Edwin Wildman, U. S., Vice Consul-General at Hongkong, speaks thus in praise of Aguinaldo:—

Despite his under-size and mockheroic surroundings he impressed me as a man capable of all he had undertaken, and the possessor of a will and determination equal to the task set before him I made up my mind then and there that he was genuine; that his dignity was natural; that his aim was lofty, and his character trustful and worthy of being trusted. True worth shines through the eyes, will show itself in the mouth, ability in the curve of the nose. There is a look in the faces of men who lead, men who command, that no student of character can fail to note. There is a something in the make-up of this little Tagalo that inspires more than respect—something that commands without words. I do not think that I am overestimating Aguinaldo when I say that he possesses the attributes that go to make up greatness as it is understood among men. There is something out of the ordinary in a man, born in the wilds of an outlying island, uneducated, uncultured, untravelled, who possesses the power to inspire men to heroism and self-sacrifice; who can muster an army out of men who never fought but with the knife or the bow and arrow; who can hold in check the violent passions for revenge, plunder, and destruction in a race which has never known anything but cruelty and oppression from the white man, and which does not forget that the soil must be tilled and the crops harvested, and that there is a God in heaven who will listen to the petition of a Tagalo cure and will reject the mock prayers of a Franciscan Pharisee.

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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 22.

HOME and Local Markets closed for the Holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Kirkhill, 2,346 tons, Captain J Duncan, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Wardha, 2,563 tons, Captain J Anderson, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Idar, 2,595 tons, Captain D Milne, which arrived in harbour on 21st May, from Newport, (April) 27th, brought a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE Anchor Line steamer Nubia, 2,319 tons, Captain T G Knox, will sail to-day, for Liverpool, Marseilles, etc., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major Pringle, Miss Pringle, Major Scott, Mrs Cunningham and 2 children, Major Guise, Mrs Guise and infant, Major and Mrs Morris, Mr Marshall, Mrs Marshall and 2 children, Capt Jackson and Capt Hobbs.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 22.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Peshawar	2202	Vibert			P & O Co
Nazeri	912	Owen	Jedda		B & P S N Co
H Bolckow	699	Bennett			B & P S N Co
Annie	2445	Grahl			K N & Co
Assyria	969	Nielson			M M & Co
Chanda	1805	Paikham			M M & Co
Mazagon	3279	Cook			P & O Co
Merkara	1919	Kedslie			M M & Co
Florida	2150	Chapman			J M & Co
Tientsin	2555	Weston			P & O Co
Pemba	936	Martyr			M M & Co
Nawab	2011	Crebbin			F M & Co
Ujina	3426	Withers			M M & Co
Algoa	4897	Hansford			K N & Co
Idar	2595	Milne	Dunkirk		K N & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Macneil	1591	Gladstone	Trieste	4-6	F M & Co
B	Othello	3337	Rogers	Hull		F Muir & Co
G	Bq C of Ayr	498	Walker	Melbourne	23-5	Owen & Okell
K	Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	M Goa	25-5	Sphrd & Co
L	Gymeric	2598	Thomson	Marseilles	23-5	W & A G & Co
M	Sutlej	2205	Fox	Aden	27-5	P & O Co
N	Samoa	4507	Hudson	Dunkirk		K N & Co
P	Dragoman	2214	Walers	Genoa		K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	552	Fakeer	Bhownuggur	23-5 Sphrd & Co
Satrunji	547	Ahmed		Do
Brahmani	524	Cassum		Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Bengal	2757	Barcham	China	23-5	P & O Co
2	Nubia	2319	Knox	Liverpool	23-5	W & A G & Co
3	Singapore	2432	Pizarello	Genoa	25-5	F Balduino
6	Ancona	1888	Irving	R S Ports		P & O S N Co
7	Imperator	2320	Brelich	Trieste	1-6	A L S N Co
8	Silesia	3592	Mayor	China	23-5	A L S N Co
9	Crewe Hall	2686	Collins	Karachi		K N & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Parritt	London	3-6	P & O S N Co
14	Dwarka	759	Livingstone	Karachi	27-5	M M & Co
15	Caithness	2222	Proud	London	24-5	W & A G & Co

100 ton crane

Kola	498		Repairing	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vasna	503	Rickford	Karachi	23-5	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·8s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Kirkhill s	Duncan	Calcutta.
	Wardha s	Anderson	Calcutta.

The steamer Nubia, Knox, for Liverpool, Marseilles, etc., obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday ;—
Steamer Imperator, for Trieste, &c.
" Idar, for Dunkirk.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 22.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—2 cases medicine S F Colah and Co ; 2 packages glassware John Roberts and Co.

Haddon Hall s—2 crotes earthenware Ebram Peer Mohomed and Co ; 37 cases glassware Abdool Hoosein Rahimbhoy ; 4 crotes earthenware ; Rahim Cassum.

FROM LONDON.

Arabia s—50 cases gin Treacher and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Nubia s—21 cases confectionery Tyebally Akberally.

Brithania s—30 cases whiskey B Smyth and Co.

Armenia s—75 cases whiskey H S Smith and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—11 cases writing papers Nazerally and Cumrodin 4 cases medicine C Boggians.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—15 cases liquer D Dadabhoy.

FROM CHARANTE.

Criedonia s—25 cases brandy Treacher and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Haddon Hall s—20 cases brandy Nawroji Ardasir and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—1 bale wool Esmail Mooljee ; 1 bale cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Caithness s—140 cwt gum Jamnadas Narbheram 227½ cwt gum Molodina Lallji

Arabia s—4000 cwt bonemeal R Kaderbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Samoa s—7634 cwt linseeds Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nubia s—6500 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—29700 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers 1004 cwt myrobollums Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—400 cwt myrobollams Volkart Brothers.

Dragoman s—200 bales cotton David Sasson and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—812 cwt castorseed A Blaschek and Co ; 2000 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—899 cwt myrobollams Ralli Brothers ; 1000 cwt myrobollams and 385 bales cotton Volkart Brothers ; 990 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co ; 440 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co.

Clan Macneil s—50 cwt gum Mohomed Jaffer Joomabhoy.

FOR FUIME.

Imperator s—660 bales cotton Volkart Brothers ; 340 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Silesia s—100 bales cotton Tata and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bengal s—2 cwt ivory Mohomed Hajee Essac Ellias ; 3 cwt ivory 1 box real pearl P F Talati and Co ; 14 chests opium N J Abraham ; 70 chests opium E D Sassoonland Co ; 22 chests opium Hajee Adum Esmail and Co ; 6 chests opium F N Postwalla ; 48 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co ; 16 chests opium Ebrahim Noordin and Co.

Silesia s—500 bales twist 135 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co ; 50 bales twist ; The Dhun Mills ; 700 bales twist ; Tata and Co ; 28 bales cotton Mohomed Hajee Essa Ellias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—83 chests opium N J Abraham 31 chests opium Karimbux Abderahim ; 22 chests opium Silas E Sassoon ; 74 chests opium Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 23 chest opium Talati and Co ; 37 chests opium R S N Talati and Co ; 79 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co ; 33 chests opium C Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 18 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co ; 15 chest opium Tata and Co ; 25 chests opium M H E Ellias.

DIVINE SERVICE.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
Near School of Art.
Wednesday, 24th May, 1899.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
Thanksgiving Hymns 292 and 379.
The Te Deum.
The National Anthem.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
Special Thanksgiving Service.
Wednesday, 24th May.

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Address—Hymns 166 and 165.
7 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Address—Hymns 379, 292 and 391.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 13th May, 1899.

Description.	1899.	1898.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	1,056	988				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	52,228	44,963	7,265	...	1,61,928	...
Goods	1,14,799	1,61,035	...	46,236	2,34,034	...
Other earnings	5,355	10,946	...	5,591	..	21,285
Total for week	1,72,382	2,16,944	...	44,562	...	...
Aggregate	31,05,665	27,85,988	...	...	3,19,677	...

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—MAY 21.

10 p.m. .... 84·5

MONDAY.—MAY 22.

6 a.m. .... 83·0
10 a.m. .... 87·6
2 p.m. .... 89·6
4 p.m. .... 88·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

PUNDT—DEMPSEY—May 4, at the Free Church of Scotland, Calcutta, by the Rev David Reid, M A, B D, Arthur Edward Pundt, of Budge Budge, to Emma, youngest daughter of the late Michael Dempsey, Esq.

DEATH.

DURRANS—May 8, at Allahabad, Gerald Robert Henry, eldest son of the late George Durrans, E I Railway, Allahabad, aged 6 years and 3 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1899.

THE plea for the reduction of the excessive telegraph rates between England and India has gone round the world. The last few days have brought us the calm and dispassionate presentment of the subject by the experienced writer on Indian Affairs in the leading journal, and the reproduction in the Anglo-Chinese press—at the instance of the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce—of the vigorous indictment of the offending Telegraph Companies by the Madras Chamber. Lord Curzon in his Budget speech added the weight of his official position to the contention that the tariff for telegrams between India and the Mother Company is hurtful to trade, a barrier to the growing intercourse between this country and England, and is moreover obsolete and anomalous in itself. The subject was brought before the International Conference that met at Buda-Pesth by the Indian delegates, whose representations, though productive of some minor advantages, failed to receive due consideration—a failure attributed by the Madras Chamber to the specious and ungenerous arguments employed by the representatives of the Eastern Telegraph Company. While professing the most anxious desire to meet the wishes of the Government of India and the mercantile public in the matter, the delegates of the company in question declared that for financial reasons the Company could not run the risk of a loss of even £26,000 per annum, which in their opinion would result from a reduction of even six pence on the four shillings a word now charged—if they were not safeguarded by a Government guarantee. The traffic, they said truly, is stationary; the results of a reduction ten years ago were negative. Moreover, the company is threatened by competition in the immediate future by the laying of a Pacific cable, which will probably cut off no unconsiderable portion of their business with Australasia. The reserve found being inadequate, and with a dangerous competition to be faced, the company could not see its way to any reduction of rates. The result has been that for the last two years the company, regardless of the growing dissatisfaction of the Government of India and the business community, has made no reduction. As the construction of the Pacific cable is coming nearer the reasons just recapitulated become stronger, and the prospect of any concession becomes very remote indeed if the matter be left in the hands of the Company. The Madras Chamber sets aside the reasons in question as mere special pleading. It points to the fact that for the nine years ending in 1896-97 the Eastern Telegraph Company paid six and a-half per cent. on its immense capital of £7,300,000, and that the dividend became seven per cent. in 1897-98. The wholly insufficient reserve fund stood at £858,992 last year, and other special funds brought the total to the by no means trifling amount of a million and a hundred and sixty-eight thousand pounds sterling. The company is therefore by no means impecunious, a fact further evidenced by the seventy-five per cent. premium at which its ordinary stock stood at the same date, while its four per cent. debenture stock was at twenty-six per cent. premium. The Chamber argues that so strong a financial position would fully justify the company in facing a temporary loss, consequent on a reduction of tariff between India and England and between England and India.

There is another consideration even more striking which, it is fairly urged, justifies India in claiming not merely a reduction of six pence a word on telegraphic messages to and from Europe but a substantial abatement of fifty per cent. It is this. Up to 1891 the charge for every word telegraphed from Australia to the United Kingdom across India was 9s. 4d. It was then reduced by more than one half to 4s. Subsequently it was raised to 4s. 9d., at which rate it now stands. It comes to this, that for ninepence per word more than is exacted for a message to India, the same word will be sent under sea to Australia, which is considerably more than double the distance from England to this country. On the face of it India appears to pay for more than half the cost of telegrams passing to and fro across this Continent between Australia and the United Kingdom. Well might the Viceroy of India pronounce such a transaction obsolete and anomalous. The hardship on India is not diminished when it is found that the company profited enormously by the increased traffic which followed in due course on the substantial reduction of the Australian tariff. The two and a quarter million words passing through India between Australasia and the Mother Country in 1891-92 had risen to nearly five millions last year. During these seven years' Indian telegraphic messages, weighted with an utterly disproportionate charge, did not show any appreciable increase ; a little under two and a-half millions in 1891-92, they were only a little over two and a-half millions in 1897-98. The high charges forbade any real expansion, and there was none. In the same period the use of telegraph in India increased from three and three quarter millions to five millions. The high rates for foreign telegrams not only prevented a proportionate increase ; the commercial community was compelled to carry the condensation of messages to extreme limits by the development of codes. These codes, the Madras Chamber of Commerce informs the Government of India, have probably attained the highest degree of perfection that can be expected, and consequently no great expansion of traffic can be expected under present circumstances,—unless indeed there be a great expansion of trade. But it is anticipated that with a reduction of the tariff to two shillings a word the inconvenience and loss of time occasioned by the codification and deciphering of messages would prevent that method being resorted to so generally as now, while the non-mercantile community, no longer deterred by the high charges, would freely resort to the telegraph and thereby increase the business of the Telegraph Companies.

In any case foreign business is now practically carried on almost entirely by telegraph, and it is therefore a matter of Imperial importance that exhorbitant charges should be abolished. In 1893 the Government of Lord Lansdowne declared that the reduction of the tariff to India is a matter of Imperial importance. In 1896, Lord Elgin being Viceroy, the Government of India sent delegates to the Conference in Hungary and instructed them to press for a reduction in the charges ; subsequently expressing great regret that some reduction had not been secured. The efforts were not successful, the Eastern Company asserting its inability to consent to any reduction unless the Government of India would guarantee it against contingent loss. That Government might have been willing to take the risk, but a declaration of the Secretary of State that he was not prepared to press such a guarantee on the authorities in India, was the unwillingness to add to the responsibilities of the Government of India dictated solely by a regard for the feelings of Sir James Westland ? It may be doubted. The company might very well have pleaded precedent for a State guarantee under the actual circumstances. The Australian Governments gave such a guarantee when the tariff was cut down by one half in 1891. The loss was £55,000 the first year, £12,000 the third, disappearing in the fourth year. Then began an era of large and growing profits which the Colonial Governments and the companies shared. Why should not the Government of India follow that example, if the reduction of the tariff to India be a matter of Imperial concern ? That Government shared the possibility of loss from the reduction of transoceanic postage to British possessions by more than half. The loss so far has been small ; the eventual increment will probably be considerable. The Telegraph Companies of course might be compelled to bear the loss, if loss there be, from a reduction of the tariff to two shillings a word. If the Government of India were to subsidise a company laying down another cable, the existing companies would be left lamenting. The redoubtable Mr. Henniker Heaton when in India some years since, stated that a new cable could be laid to carry messages at six pence a word at a considerable profit. Such a portent would be fatal to the compilers of codes. But years have elapsed since that electrifying declaration fell on our ears—a six-penny cable has not yet been laid. Perhaps Signor Marconi, dispensing with cables altogether, may be able to go one better than even a cable carrying messages at six pence a word. But practical men would certainly feel greater confidence in a speedy improvement in the present rates if the Government of India would follow the example set by the Australian Government, and guarantee the company against at all events part of the possible loss—on condition of proportionately sharing eventual profits. The Eastern Telegraph Company itself, having regard to its own interests, ought to bestir itself to meet the public requirements and not wait until it is overtaken by the rising tide of public and Governmental impatience.

THE resolution of the Government reviewing the reports on the working of the Income Tax Act in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1897-98, shows the net surplus of receipts over expenditure to be Rs. 37,73,786, or Rs. 20,000 less than the previous year. The average for the past five years works out at Rs. 39,64,000. The administration, which with the exception of Bombay City, is conducted by the ordinary district establishments, found great difficulty of collection in the Northern and Central Divisions owing to the dislocation of business by the plague. In consequence, the total collections fell off Rs. 64,000, and Rs. 5 less than the average of recent years. The cost of collection in Bombay City has gone up to 2·38 since 1895-96, when it was 2·19. The gross receipts reached Rs. 18,57,498, while in the Mofussil the cost of collection was Rs. 9,871 against Rs. 9,667 in 1896-97. The reports disclose many striking anomalies between the different divisions, and in many cases between the different districts of the same divisions. In Sind with a greater proportion of tax-payers per mille and with a heavier incidence of tax per head, petitions and reductions are far less numerous than in the Presidency proper, and it may be inferred that the cost of administration is *pro tanto* more efficient. In the Northern Division, Kaira is noted for its material prosperity and Thana for its population of capitalist landlords who derive incomes liable to assessment, yet these districts are rated at 16 and 8 pies respectively, while Ahmedabad, even exclusive of the capital city, sustains an assessment of 19 pies, and Broach one of 26 pies. In the Central Division the circumstances of Khandesh and Satara are not fairly represented by varying rates of 15 and 6 pies. The insufficiency of the assessment in Satara has been the subject of comment in former reviews, and measures should be taken to raise the level. In the Southern Division it is noticeable that in Dharwar the rate is nearly double that in Belgaum, and that petitions of objection are proportionately less frequent. In wealth the former district far exceeds the latter, but it appears doubtful whether the difference in wealth is as great as would be represented by the difference in incidence. These anomalies cannot be ascribed to the recent abnormal conditions of trade, for these anomalies have continued unchanged from year to year. The Council is of opinion that the subject of comparative incidence should receive the careful attention of the Commissioners, who should be requested to report any reasons there may be for variations of incidence in apparently homogeneous tracts. The Commissioners should be also requested to ascertain from the Collectors the frequency with which Mamlatdars' assessment lists are examined either by the Collectors themselves or by their Assistants and Deputies, and to suggest, if necessary, arrangements to secure a thorough and regular examination of those lists. In Bombay City there was a further increase of Rs. 20,713 in the tax upon the earnings of Joint Stock Companies owing to the exceptional demand for yarn from China and Japan. A marked decline of Rs. 93,825 in the tax on Railway Companies was noticeable and a heavy falling off of Rs. 64,686 in the receipts from commerce and trade. Moreover, the Collector anticipates an aggravation of unfavourable influences in the current year.

IN the local magazine devoted to the promotion of the interests of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, Mr. J. A. Balfour draws attention to the recent dispute on the G. I. P. Railway. He points out that the lesson to be learned from the failure of the signallers to obtain any redress from the Company is for every railway employe to belong to one common Union. The signallers had their own Association, if association it can be called, but it is totally devoid of fighting power, and the dismissal of the men from railway service will probably compel it to die a natural death. We have referred before to the men's demands : some were just and others preposterously absurd. But any chance of obtaining relief was destroyed by bad leadership at the commencement of the struggle. There is no doubt if the signallers had been members of the A. S. R. S., the recent dispute would have ended differently, for it would not have begun with an ultimatum. Mr. Balfour states that some of the men, who have been working long hours owing to the strike, have met with no consideration. "We have in our possession," he says, "papers to show that some of these men, who have been working night and day for days, when they asked to be relieved, were threatened with dismissal for their temerity—as it was evidently considered to be. We may publish these papers shortly." It would have been better to have published this information at once, as the above statement is difficult to believe. Last week Mr. Wenden issued a circular of thanks to all employes, thanking them for their loyalty to the Company in its hour of need, and promising that where men had, by force of circumstances, suffered loss they would receive generous consideration. As we are in a position to know, this is the actual feeling of the managing authorities, it would be interesting to have the opportunity of valuing the insinuation just quoted.

SOME months since Government deputed a bacteriologist to inquire into the prevalence of enteric fever and other diseases in Poona city. Dr. M. Davies, a bacteriologist of eminence, was selected for the investigation, and has just published a report on his experiments. The results are disappointing, for they are absolutely negative. In neither the air, the water, the milk, nor the ground was he able to find any germs like the typhoid fever organism, so far, as morbific causes in Poona. We are no wiser than we were before in one direction ; but we are much wiser in other directions, for we now know with certainty what observers suspected long since, that many supposed sources of typhoid fever are perfectly harmless. The result of the investigation of Dr. Davies simply proves what most people have come to know, that years of investigation will be necessary to throw any light on the sources whence many pathogenic germs come and where they may be found.

THE appalling mortality of 149 per diem in Karachi reminds us that there are other diseases even more destructive to human life than plague. The recorded plague cases on Saturday were only seven and the plague deaths two. The heavy mortality was from cholera. In Bombay, the Karachi rate of mortality would be equal to about 1,500 deaths a day.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s s. Clyde, with the mails of the 12th instant, left Aden at 12 midnight on Sunday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at daylight, on Saturday next.

CAPTAIN E. St. A. WAKE, Quarter-Master at Fort William, is about to proceed home on a year's leave, on private affairs.

GOVERNMENT have sanctioned a revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,98,000 for providing a water-supply for the Dagshai Cantonment.

THE tour of foreign service of officers of Army Departments serving abroad has been reduced from six to five years as it used to be formerly.

LIEUT. W. M. OGG, No. 4 Company Eastern Division, R. A., has been appointed to the Native Mountain Artillery and is directed to proceed to India.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 29th April, 1899, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1898, of 524,100 maunds and Rs. 56,540 in the earnings.

THE announcement that Surgeon-General Sibthorpe, I. M. S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, has retired, is incorrect, as the Madras Government have just granted that officer a short extension of service, and his successor has not yet been appointed.

WITH the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, the actual future strength of the Chitral Force has been fixed at 2 guns. Native Mountain Artillery, I company, Sappers and Miners, and I battalion of Native Infantry. The next Chitral reliefs will probably take place in October.

SIR WEST RIDGEWAY, the Governor of Colombo, is now lying seriously ill in London with pneumonia. It appears that Sir West Ridgeway was present in the Crystal Palace grounds on the closing day of the first match of the Australian tour, and that he then contracted a chill—the weather probably being bad—which has since developed into inflammation of the lungs.

THE suit commenced in the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, by Crisanto Lichanco and Gregorio Agoncillo, as attorneys for Emilio Aguinaldo, the leader of the Filipino forces in the Phillipines, for the recovery of a sum of 200,000, and interest accrued, deposited with the Bank on 3rd January, 1898, has been settled out of Court, the money having been paid over by the Bank.

THE details of the action fought between the force under Colonel Evatt and the rebels under Kabarega on the 9th April, show that the right flank of Colonel Evatt's force captured Kabarega and his son Jass and the left flank captured Mwanga. Meanwhile the main body completely defeated the rebels. A Maxim gun, which had been stolen by the rebels, was recaptured. It is believed that the troubles in that quarter are now ended.

THE Chief Engineer, Burma Public Works Department, now at Maymyo is negotiating with the Burma Railways for the purchase of some large bungalows which he thinks suitable as offices at Maymyo for the Military and Public Works Department. If terms can be arranged with the company, some Government offices will be removed from Mandalay earlier than expected, the Public Works Department Office probably first. The Manager of the Oriental Telephone and Electric Company now at Mandalay is arranging the matter of an electric light installation at Maymyo and guarantees to complete his portion of the contract within two months of signing the agreement. The Maymyo Club is anxious to light its premises from the Government House battery and will pay the cost.

KUER RANA GYAN JUNG BAHADUR, son of General Pudma Jung, R.B., the son of the late Maharaja Sir Jung Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., of Nepal was married to the niece of the Raja of the Kulu (Saugeri) Kangra district, Punjab, on the 11th and 12th instant, at the Phapamow House, Allahabad, the residence of the bridegroom's father. The occasion was celebrated with pomp, and there was music by military and native bands. A display of fireworks and illuminations, with innumerable chandeliers and torches, was to be seen along the whole route of the bridegroom's procession both days. The processions were in oriental style, the bridegroom followed the guests in a golden sedan-chair, carried by men in embroidered uniforms. The well-caparisoned elephants with gold howdahs, the horses and the camels, with glittering saddles, added to the effect, dancers from Benares also amused the spectators. Rana Pudma Jung Bahadur Sahib, the bridegroom's father, invited the European and native gentlemen, with whom he is acquainted, and excellent arrangements were made for their entertainment.

THE twenty-second annual report of the India Sunday School Union, of which the President is the Bishop of Calcutta, shows that there were 6,348 Sunday Schools at the end of the year 1898, with over 10,000 teachers and 2 1-2 million scholars. The Methodist Episcopalians lead the way with 2,406 schools, 3,387 teachers, and 86,068 scholars : the Presbyterians are next with 1,019 schools, 1,838 teachers, and 40,843 scholars ; then come the Baptists, Congregationalists, Wesleyans and Anglicans, the last with 417 schools, 235 teachers and 13,540 scholars. According to the Rev. R. Burges, the Secretary, the total membership (teachers and scholars) has risen from 160,912 in 1891 to 267,207 in 1898—certainly, as Mr. Burges says, a remarkable increase in eight years.

THE Secretary of the Indian Tea Association is circulating to all owners and agents of tea gardens the last interim report of the American and Foreign Tea Committee of the London Branch of the Association, recently issued by the General Committee. In this report the American and Foreign Tea Committee outline the scheme on which it is intended to work during the ensuing year, and ask for contributions from gardens at the rate of four annas per acre under cultivation, and half-an-anna per maund on production. The General Committee trust that the measure of support which has hitherto been extended to the efforts which have been made to develop the trade in America will be increased in the attempt now to be made to open out other markets. They repeat that the enterprise of exploiting foreign markets is one which is undertaken for the common benefit and which should be universally supported, on the ground of a common advantage.

IT would be interesting and useful to sportsmen in India if Lieutenant Reddie, who had the fingers of his hand shattered recently by the bursting of a 303 rifle, would let the public know what ammunition he used. Cordite is understood to give a lower and more uniform pressure, and is less affected by intense heat, than any other explosive used in small-bore rifles. It has, moreover, been adopted by Government after exhaustive tests, and would thus seem to be the most reliable propellent for sporting small-bores in India. On the other hand there are several other kinds of small-bore ammunition in the market, and it is by no means certain that they are all safe. Within the last few years we have heard of eight or nine instance of rifles bursting, and in every instance the same ammunition was employed, the proprietors in one case admitting that there was something defective in their then issue of cartridges, and offering to replace them. If a series of accidents occur over a number of years with the same powder in every instance, we have a strong presumption that the ammunition has not been properly tested, and ought to be condemned.

THE system of identification by means of thumb impressions, in its application to the payment of pensioners in the Civil Department, has been found to work so satisfactorily in Bengal, where it has been in operation for over a year, that Sir William Mackworth Young, approving of the suggestion of the Government of India, has, by a recent resolution, ordered its introduction into the Punjab along with the rules in force in Bengal. All Civil pensioners, except those specially exempted, will be liable to the rules. Native Princes, European ladies and those who have been gazetted officers will be exempted, on the ground that there can be no difficulty about their future identification. Thumb impressions are also to be taken in the service books of persons in service. In all cases when an officer is sent for medical examination the examining medical officers or Board should be asked to obtain the thumb impression of the candidate for appointment, leave or pension on medical certificate, and this impression should be verified with that in the service book. The system, both as a safeguard against fraudulent personation, and for the purposes of identification, is regarded with far more favour than Bertillion's complex system of anthropometry, and is superseding it everywhere in this country.

DACOITY has been very prevalent during the last few years in the Lower Provinces, and there has been a widespread impression, especially in native quarters, that the offences were largely due to gangs of Pathans. At the last meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council the Hon'ble Babu Norendra Nath Sen called attention to "the increasing number of dacoities in the Lower Provinces," and asked what steps Government was taking "to put down these dacoities and allay the mischief caused by these Pathans." In replying Mr. Balton was able to show that not only are dacoities not increasing, but, thanks to special measures taken in certain districts, there has been a considerable decrease in the number of these offences. He was further able to state, on the authority of the Inspector-General of Police, that "Pathans have not been implicated to any great extent in serious crime, but in the past year they were believed to be concerned in several dacoities in the neighbourhood of Calcutta." Government, he said, have called for information from each district regarding these men, and "will consider what steps should be taken when all the reports have been received." If the Pathan without visible means of support is there to be reported on, the steps to be taken would not, we imagine, require much consideration.

SIX thousand people were present at the federal demonstration which took place at Sydney on May 1 in the Town Hall. An overwhelming majority voted in favour of the Federal Enabling Bill.

A MELBOURNE telegram of May 2 says :—The scrutiny of the voting in the South Australian elections is not finished, but the results are practically ascertained. The Government retain their former seats in the metropolis, but have lost four in the country. All the Ministers have been returned.

THE scrutiny of the voting in the *referendum* on the amended Commonwealth Bill is incomplete, but at present there is a four-fifths majority in favour of the Bill. The *referendum* on the proposal to elect the Legislative Council by household suffrage is also incomplete. There is a majority of 14,000 in favour of it at present.

A DESTRUCTIVE cyclone occurred at Kirksville, Missouri, on April 27. Four hundred buildings were demolished, and, up to the present, forty-nine bodies have been recovered and identified. It is feared that 100 persons have perished, and at least 1,000 were injured. A large number of people were also killed at Newtown, forty miles north-west of Kirksville.

A TELEGRAM, dated Cagliari, April 28, says :—Eleven ships of the British Channel Squadron arrived here at ten o'clock this morning and exchanged salutes with the Italian ships. The civil and military authorities subsequently exchanged visits with Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, senior officer in command of the Channel Squadron. The squadron sailed again in the afternoon.

MR. HAY, Secretary of State, on May 1 handed over to M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, four warrants for 5,000,000 dols. each, payable at New York, in respect of the 20,000,000 dols. to be paid to Spain under the Peace Treaty. "Delmonico's," the world-famed cafe and restaurant in Twenty-sixth Street, New York, has closed its doors for the last time. The reason for the discontinuance of Delmonico's at its present abode is that the general trend of iociety and wealth is every year going further up the nsland of Manhattan.

THE preparations for the launch of the new royal yacht at Pembroke Dockyard are nearing completion. The Duchess of York will perform the naming and launching ceremony, and the yacht is to be named the Victoria and Albert, the same as her predecessor, built at Pembroke yard forty-four years since. The new yacht, unlike either of her predecessors, both of which were paddle steamers, will be fitted with twin screws. She is expected to steam at the rate of twenty knots an hour. Her dimensions and power are :—Length between perpendiculars, 380 feet ; beam, 50 feet ; displacement 4,700 tons ; engines, 11,000 indicated horse-power. She is built of Welsh materrial by Welsh workmen, and is painted white. The royal cabins are situated amidships, and will be superbly decorated. There will be a spacious pavilion on the upper deck aft, and above the pavilion is a promenade deck for the use of her Majesty and guests. About 300,000*l*. has already been spent on the vessel, the crew of which will number 278.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DAWSON CITY DESTROYED.

LONDON, MAY 21.

Dawson City, Klondyke, has been almost destroyed by a tremendous fire, and much gold has been lost.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN ITALY.

THE INDIAN MAIL DELAYED.

The Indian mail train has been derailed near Turin, and two postal vans wrecked.

The Italian police are guarding the valuables.

PLAGUE IN EGYPT.

A case of plague has occurred at Alexandria.

AMERICAN ATHLETES FOR ENGLAND.

The Harvard and Yale Universities in America are sending a team of athletes to England in July to compete against Oxford and Cambridge.

LOSS OF AN AMERICAN LINER ON THE MANACLES.

MAY 22.

At midnight, on Saturday, the American liner Paris struck on the Manacles Rocks, the scene of the disaster to the steamer Mohegan, last October.

All accounts testify to the marvellous discipline maintained on board when the steamer struck, for notwithstanding the fact that there were 780 passengers and crew on board, not a single life was lost, and the mails were also saved.

THE DREYFUS CASE DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

REVISION INEVITABLE.

PARIS, MAY 22.

The Court of Cassation is summoned to meet on the 29th inst., when a report on the whole Dreyfus case will be delivered.

The revelations made in the *Figaro* render a revision of the case inevitable.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 21.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Clyde, with mails of the 12th instant, left here for Bombay at 12 midnight, to-day, and the s. s. Oceana for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

THE PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.

THE SHABAR KHELS PAY THEIR FINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 22.

On the evening of the 20th the Shabar Khels came in and paid an instalment of 3,000 rupees cash, and furnished securities for the balance of outstanding fine.

They have also expelled from their limits the outlaws they had so long sheltered. Colonel Vousden's punitive column, therefore, which had reached Thal, is being withdrawn.

It seems the pushing up of Colonel Vousden's Column to that which is sixty miles from Kohat was admirably managed, the troops being sent in small bodies by night and the enemy being taken by surprise, which probably accounts for their speedy submissal.

THE VICEROY AT THE P. W. D.

His Excellency the Viceroy, to-day, inspected the Public Works Department offices here.

SIMLA RACES.

Final entries for the Simla races have filled well there being now eleven competitors for the Trial Stakes, twelve for the Curzon Plate, fifteen for the Mahasu Stakes, ten for the Beresford Stakes, twelve for the Dwarf Stakes, and nine for the Snowdon Stakes.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been made :—2nd Bombay Lancers—Captain Baynes to be 2nd Squadron Commander *pro tem*, vice Kenny, appointed D. A. A.-G., Aden District ; Captain Griffith to be 3rd Squadron Commander *pro tem* ; and Captain H. W. Cobham to be 4th Squadron Commander *pro tem.*

27th Bombay Light Infantry—Second Lieutenant Merriman, from 1st Bombay Granadiers, to be officiating Wing Officer, Deoli Irregular Force ; and Captain Goodenough from Maywar Bhil Corps, to be Squadron Commander and Second-in-Command.

Captain Wake, Garrison Quartermaster, Fort William, is granted one year's leave, on private affairs.

THE BURST AT CEYLON.

THE REPORT PREMATURE.

The report of the breaking of the monsoon at Colombo is premature, isolated storms only having occurred there. The Meteorological Department, to-day, received telegrams from Seychelles, Zanzibar, and Mauritius which report fairly normal pressures in the trades region. As, however, pressures are higher than usual both in India and Ceylon, the conditions are not altogether favourable for an early advance of the monsoon.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sutherland left here for Colombo Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday morning.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MAY 22.

Orient Line mail steamer Orient from Suez arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 20.

Holidays until Tuesday.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at Sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panay Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to the same restrictions as Philippine Islands.

Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bolivia.

Until further notice no paid telegrams will be booked for any railway office belonging to the Great Indian Peninsular system marked G. I. P. in Guide. Such messages can however be addressed to the nearest Government Telegraph Station and thence to be sent on by post to destination.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Tengyueh and Yungchang.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius 5 p.m. on Monday 29th instant.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

AMERICAN COTTON GOODS IN CHINA.

THE COPPER MARKET.

THE CANADIAN MINT.

LONDON, MAY 5.

THE expansion of the trade in American cotton goods in the China markets certainly deserves attention as a feature of the period. We have quite recently quoted the statistics of the re-exports of piece goods and yarns to Tientsin and Newchwang from Shanghai. There cannot be two opinions as to the significance of the figures. Of a total of 52,000 packages (bales and cases) sent by the first spring steamers to Tientsin, more than one-half consisted of American goods, and of a total of about 16,500 packages sent to Newchwang, 8,365, or again more than half, were American goods. Really, therefore according to a very rough calculation, the dominant feature in the trade to the northern markets in China is the demand for American goods. The next most conspicuous feature is the demand for yarns spun in Indian, Japanese, and Shanghai mills. Thus of the 52,000 packages sent to Tientsin by the first steamers upwards of 13,000 consisted of Indian, Japanese, and Shanghai cotton yarns, and of the 16,500 packages sent by the first steamers to Newchwang about 6,000, in round figures, consisted of Indian, Japanese, and Shanghai cotton yarns. In short, of the total shipments to Tientsin upwards of 80 per cent. consisted of American piece-goods and Asiatic yarns, and of the shipments to Newchwang about 85 per cent. consisted of American woven goods and Eastern spinnings.

As regards the exports of American cotton goods to the China markets, it has been hitherto assumed—and no doubt with much justification—that China has been utilised as merely the "dumping ground" for the surplus production of the United States, which could not be sold there even behind Protectionist barriers. In other words, it has been taken for granted that American cotton goods have been sent for sale to China regardless of price, and in order to keep up the prices in the American home markets by keeping down the supply. This was the explanation, as it pointed out in a New York paper offered by the members of the recent Blackburn Mission to China. They arrived at the conclusion, it is recorded, that the American manufacturers, having few outlets for their goods, were willing to take during the depressions in their home trade such prices as an English manufacturer could not entertain, and that under such conditions large quantities of goods were sent into the China market. "There can be no doubt," the Mission reported, "that such considerations have created a demand for American goods, that in this way American trade has been fostered, and that fresh demands for the products of American looms have been met by making the American people pay for them." The New York "Commercial Bulletin" now argues—and certainly the recent statistics of the trade seem to justify the contention—that the ability of American cotton manufacturers to command more than a temporary and limited market in China has been demonstrated. "Under the signature of the Chairman of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce," remarks the authority referred to, "a report was recently issued showing that while in 1887 England had a vitual monopoly of the import of plain grey and white cotton cloths in that market, supplying 11,000,000 out of the 13,000,000 of pieces imported, by 1897 the English share of an import of 14,000,000 pieces had fallen to 9,000,000, and the American share had risen to 4,000,000. In point of fact, there had been a decrease in these ten years of 13·77 per cent. in the quantity of the imports of these goods from English and Indian sources into China, and an increase of 121·11 per cent. in the quantity received from the United States. This increase in quantity was accompanied by an increase of only 59·45 per cent. in value—a fact which has been accepted as a proof that American manufacturers are now competing with Manchester in lower grade goods which formerly they did not touch ; in fact, that whereas ten years ago America contented herself with simply exporting the surplus of her domestic manufactures she is now laying herself out for direct competition with the Lancashire export trade."

One thing which appears quite certain is that in the United States, at least, the increasing shipments of American cotton goods to the China markets are not now regarded as "accidental or sporadic," but as a permanent feature of American Foreign trade. Notwithstanding the revival in the American domestic trade in cotton goods the exports to China appear to have increased lately by "leaps and bounds." An increase of 59 per cent. in quantity and 27 per cent. in value in the exports of American cotton cloth to China is recorded for the first eight months of the current American fiscal year. The New York paper concludes as follows :—"We may permit ourselves to be cheated out of this North China market by the failure of our Government to assert with the needed amount of resolution the rights of American citizens in that Empire, but we cannot be deprived of it in the fair strife of commercial competition. As the Blackburn men said two years ago, after recapitulating the reasons given for preferring 'American cloths to English by the Chinese buyers, when we examine and compare the American cloths with corresponding ones sent out by Lancashire we must admit that we are beaten in quality and price, points in favour of the American products which the critical Chinese buyer is not slow to appreciate. This sounds serious and deserves the attention of Lancashire producers. The China consumers, especially those of the northern markets, evidently require heavy cotton goods of the American type. The statistics recently published scarcely leave any room for doubt on this point. Why, then, do English producers for the China markets and exporters thereto continue to restrict themselves to relatively small quantities of grey shirtings, T cloths, and similar goods ? The American hold on the China markets now seems to be real, and likely to prove permanent.

An interesting article on the rise in the price of copper appears in the New York "Commercial Bulletin" of April 22, just received. The advance, it is stated, has not been the result of cobination or of restraint on production ; it is simply due to the greatly increased demand for all descriptions of articles into which copper enters as the sole or the most important constituent. As a copper-consuming no less than a copper-producing country the United States leads the world. The output of the copper mines of the United States reached last year a total of 234,271 tons, of which 115,935 tons were consumed at home. The Treasury statistics show an export for the year of ingots, bars, plates, and old copper amounting to 130,338 tons, indicating stocks on hand at the beginning of 1898, which were probably pretty well depleted by its close. The copper production of the world in 1898 amounted to 424,126 tons, of which 55 per cent. was produced in United States. The next largest source of supply is Spain and Portugal, which figured last year for 53,225 tons. Japan came next with 25,175 tons, and Chili and Germany followed with 24,850 and 20,085 tons respectively. But for the 10 per cent. average of increase in the annual copper production of the United States, that of the world would show from year to year, little elasticity. Of the 89,500 tons added to the production of the world between 1895 and 1898, 62,000 tons came from the mines of the United States. It is an interesting fact that the American copper production has more than doubled in ten years, and that copper-mining has attained so high a stage of development that it can be made to pay in the Lake region with an output of no more than 14lb. of copper to a ton of rock. Great Britain stands next to the United States as a copper-consuming country, with a consumption last year of 106,000 tons. But the British consumption of 1898 was less by 4,500 tons than that of 1897. Germany, on the other hand, is making rapid strides as a copper consumer, having come up from 85,160 tons in 1896 to 96,303 tons in 1897 and 101,518 tons in 1898. The increase in German consumption since 1892 has been equal to 81 per cent. or more than twice the rate of increase of the copper production of the world. France makes a poor fourth, with a consumption of 55,000 tons last year, which is 4,000 tons less than that of the year before, and the comparative industrial insignificance of Russia is shown by a consumption of only 6,600 tons, being just about the amount of last year's product of her own mines.

Of course, as the New York paper quoted above points out, the enormous development of the electrical industry has largely stimulated the demand for copper ; but other branches of mechanical production have also absorbed increased supplies of the metal. As it takes time to open and equip new mines, and as the current consumption seems to be larger than the output, the attainment of prices so high as to check demand seems not improbable. The "Bulletin" argues, however, that the advance has probably about reached at maximum limit. The prices offered in New York its the date of the mail advices from that market for copper for immediate delivery were higher than those for future contracts. "Moreover" remarks the quoted authority, "in this as in other fields of production, it will be but a few years before China will have to be reckoned with as a contributor to the world's supply of metal. The copper deposits of that Empire are known to be immense, but have been so little developed that the people are suffering from a scarcity of the copper 'cash' which is the ordinary currency of their daily purchases." As regards the rumours of a great combination to control the output of copper in the United States, they are said to be based on the fact that capitalists connected with the Standard Oil Company are making investments in copper mines, and that the extent of these investments is entirely dependent on the readiness of the present owners of the rich properties to part with their interests for a liberal equivalent. "If," it is added, "as experts believe, a mine recently acquired by these capitalists can be made to return 8 per cent. with copper at 12 cents per pound, there is obviously a liberal margin for speculative purposes on the basis of present prices. Were it to be assumed that the average price of copper would remain at its present level, a sum equal to double the former valuation of the copper mines of the United States would be a moderate estimate of what a syndicate of purchasers could afford to pay for them. But when the colossal sum of dols. 400,000,000 (£80,000,000) is mentioned as the capitalisation of a great combination the figure becomes demonstrably absurd. At the average price of last year the wholevalue of the copper output of the United States was not over dols. 53,500,000 (£10,700,000), and even at present prices the value of an annual product of similar size would not exceed dols. 94,000,000 (£18,800,000). To organise a trust on the theory that consumers would be compelled to pay a tribute in the form of profit to capitalistic producers of anywhere from 33 to 50 per cent. on the value of the article they buy would surely be a demonstration that the people had less to fear from State socialism than from private monopoly. It is, of course, assumed that the capital stock of such a combination would be issued on the basis of anticipated profit, and unless the expected profits are on such a scale as we have indicated any such capitalisation as has been reported for the copper trust must be regarded as ridiculous."

The demand for the establishment of a mint in Canada seems to be gaining in strength, particularly in Victoria, British Columbia, where circulars have been distributed setting forth the advantages which are expected to accrue from such an institution. At present, it is pointed out, the banks handle a large quantity of the Yukon gold, both at Dawson and in the coast cities. Their method is to roughly estimate its value and make an advance on it at interest, the rate being ample to cover all contingencies. They then forward the gold to San Francisco or Philadelphia, and when the returns are received pay the miner whatever balance is due. The most fortunate miners, who have large quantities of gold to exchange, and are in consequence the most desirable from a business standpoint, will not consent, it is argued, to lose the cost of indirect dealings, and go themselves with their gold to San Francisco. In addition to the saving an official assay would be a strong attraction. An agitation in favour of the local coinage of the silver currency also was recently started. The profit made on the silver coinage ought to remain, it is urged, in the possession of the Dominion Government. To the miner and others the enterprise of New South Wales in establishing a mint makes the policy of the Dominion appear in unfavourable contrast. The miner with his gold at Sydney is exempt from all charges for commission or interest on advance payments. His gold is assayed and weighed at the mint, and is returned to him in coin or in some other form of legal tender. The grounds of national prestige and dignity are also urged in support of the agitation for a mint. The Dominion laws base the currency on the United States "eagle" with its fractions and multiples. The weight of the Canadian dollar is established at its irregular ratio to that of the sterling sovereign, but the only corresponding gold coinage is the American. A Canadian gold coin as the basis of the circulation and as an advertisement for the Dominion would be quite as valuable, it is contended, as many projects on which large expenditures have been made. The Canadian gold output for the present year is freely estimated as high as dol.20,000,000 and "with the establishment of a Canadian mint a large part of the business attendant on the exchange of that bullion for currency would remain in the Dominion, while to the miners it would mean the avoidance of delay and expense" Amongst the objections, we are told, is "a widespread fear that the existence of a mint would raise an agitation for the coinage of silver on private account at fiat value." Canada, it is said, has no immunity from an agitation similar to that of the American advocates for abundance of money. "We have silver interests, too," the Toronto "Globe" remarks, "the (Canadian) output of the white metal running to about 4,000,000 dols. a year. Here are the materials for a free coinage agitation, and it is not unnatural that there should be a certain timidity about any innovation likely to spur currency theorists."

For money there was only a moderate demand at 1 1-2 to 1 3-4 for loans over the night and 1 3-4 for a week. The supply of discounts, however, showed an appreciable increase, drafts coming forward in large quantities both from America and the Continent, and hence rates were distinctly firmer. A very small portion of the remittances of gold by the Cape steamer has been bought for Paris ; but it is still expected that, when refined, the bulk of the arrivals will go to the Bank. No gold operations were reported at the central institution. Since the last return was made up £174,000 has on balance been withdrawn for export. Tenders for India Council remittances for 30,00,000 rupees were invited by the Bank of England, when the whole amount was allotted as follows : Bills, 11,12,000 rupees on Calcutta, 7,85,000 rupees on Bombay, and 6,61,000 rupees on Madras. Telegraphic transfers : 1,10,000 rupees on Calcutta, 1,66,000 rupees on Bombay, and 1,66,000 rupees on Madras. Tenders for bills at 1s. 4d. per rupee will receive about 5 per cent. of the amount applied for, and above in full, and for transfers at 1s. 4 1-32d. per rupee about 5 per cent. No alteration was made in the Bombay and Calcutta transfer rates, but the Hong Kong quotation fell 1-8d. to 1s. 11 3-4d. per dollar. A little speculation took place in the silver market, and the price rose ½d. to 29 3-8d. per ounce, but the tone was weak. Bank rate, 3 per cent. ; New York exchange on London, 4·85 1-2 ; Argentine gold premium, 135.80 per cent—previous quotation, 133 per cent.

Canadian Pacifics came in for a large amount of attention, and rose sharply to much the best price touched, at all events for some years past. Grand Trunks were weak, the traffic decreases being regarded as unsatisfactory. The Mexican Railway Company had a bumper traffic, and the First Prefs rose nearly a couple of points. The Home Railway results were good, but apart from Great Easterns the variations in prices were unfavourable, Metropolitan Districts suffering especially from the offering of lots from various parts of the "House" and rumours of a hitch in the negotiations. Apart from Rio Tintos, Ottoman Banks, and Portuguese which improved, intercourse securities were dull, while the advance in the Buenos Ayres gold premium had a somewhat depressing effect upon Argentine bonds and Cedulas. Brazilians were strong, closing at a general improvement, Consols rose 3-16 for the account, to 110 1-2, but were unchanged for money at 110 5-16. British Corporation stocks and Colonial Government securities were firm. There was rather more activity in Commercial shares, and in Liptons and Lyons business was on quite a large scale. Slaters were strong and were largely brought.

GOLFICITIS is a permanent addition to English manias and is attracting the attention of thinking alienists. It is designated the fourth dementia by an English physician. This mania differs from others in that it is most acute in its chronic stages and is incurable. Its symptoms are a loathing for legitimate business, an abnormal disposition to copious profanity and nervous irritation, a passion for giddy and eccentric garments, a profound contempt for truth, a hatred of domestic restraint, accompanied by flushed face and a depraved love of out-of-doors.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

THE goods traffic of the G. I. P. Railway, which had received a severe blow at the commencement of the strike, shows at present a considerable improvement, although it has not quite reached its normal condition. A glance at the Wari Bunder Goods Yard gives one a fairly approximate idea of the real state of affairs. Four hundred waggons are now waiting to be unloaded, while eight goods trains, containing principally wheat, rapeseed, linseed, poppy, castor seeds, and groundnuts, are due for May and June shipments. In the ordinary course of things, the goods would have arrived in Bombay within the first week of the next month, but the unfortunate strike has caused a delay, and it is expected that it will require about two months more to get them here. The outward traffic from Bombay to up-country places shows a good progress, 150 waggons being loaded daily at Wari Bunder.

THE CORRESPONDENCE CLOSED.

THE following has been forwarded for publication:—

From Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjisha to the Acting Agent, G. I. P. Railway,

No. 1481,

Bombay, 20th May, 1899.

With reference to that part of your letter No. 6654, dated 18th instant, in which you ask us to formulate the points which we desire to discuss with you, we recognize that it would be utterly useless to do so if you are determined not to deal with the men except individually, nor to allow any conference or arbitration on any portion of our clients' representations, even though there may be elements of reasonableness in any of them. We shall, however, be most ready to do so if in spite of whatever indignation you may justly or otherwise feel in consequence of what you might consider their unreasonable abruptness in any portion of their conduct you can be good enough to see that such a large body of the Company's servants, many of whom have done faithful service for years, would not have taken steps which inflict great hardship on them in the very beginning, and might ruin the future prospects of many of them for ever, without having felt and entertained very strong feelings as to some at least of the hardships and grievances about which they have complained for so long a time. It is not possible to think that though it may be found that some of the demands be over-pitched still there is not some modicum of reasonableness and reality in some portion of them. We venture to think that your company who may well be considered as being not indifferent to the welfare of its officers might take a considerate view of the situation, without wishing to place our clients in a position in which no self-respecting man can properly consent to be put.

We may assure you that we are very anxious in accordance with the instructions of our clients to meet your wishes in every possible way that may conduce to a solution not dishonourable to our clients and yet not in any way affecting the position and dignity of the company as masters and employers.

From the Acting Agent, G. I. P. Railway, to Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjisha.

No. 6828.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1899.

Your letter No. 1481 of 20th instant came to hand this morning.

The determination which you rightly attribute to me is not, I assure you, the outcome of indignation nor of an unnecessary desire to maintain the dignity of this company ; but, as I endeavoured to explain in my No. 6492 of 15th instant, it is the natural sequence, wholly and solely, of the action of your clients.

Few people can regret more keenly than I do that so many men of long and commendable service should have acted so inconsiderately as to create for themselves such dismal prospects as you at this late stage perceive are theirs.

In spite of the severe labours imposed on me by your clients, I have studied their case and have satisfied myself that the conditions under which they were serving this company were absolutely devoid of any features such as could in any sense or degree justify the action which has caused such inconvenience to this administration and to the public.

Your clients combined without justification, and wrongly, to force my hands, and if I am to understand it is your opinion that they cannot retreat from their position without dishonour, I can only say that your notion of honour and mine differ.

If you have not made the contents of my letter No 6492 known to every one of your clients I consider you should do so. I mention this because I am informed that many of your clients are not aware of the progress of your negotiations on their behalf.

It is right that I should tell you that even if your clients had not created a situation which leaves me powerless to alter my present attitude the conduct of some of them in attempting to hinder the working of the line must largely affect future considerations of their case.

Requesting you to regard this letter as ending our correspondence on the subject with which it deals,—I am, &c.,

H. WENDON.

A DOCTOR AGAINST A CORPORATOR.

DR. NADIRSHAH H. E. SUKHIA some days ago obtained a summons for assault against Mr. Hajee Yusuff Hajee Ismail, a well-known and respectable Memon merchant. The latter gentleman, who has been residing at Matheran for some time, applied to Mr. P. H. Dastur for exemption from personal attendance in court at the hearing of the summons ; and the exemption was granted him. Subsequently, on the application of Dr. Sukhia, the Magistrate issued a notice upon Mr. Hajee Yusuff requiring him to show cause why the order for his exemption from personal attendance in court at the hearing of the case should not be revoked. Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, with Mr. H. S. Khalil, instructed by Mr. Dastur, pleader, appeared to show cause against the notice ; while Mr. Godinho, pleader, appeared in support of the notice.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin said the statements made by Dr. Sukhia in his application were wrong and misleading. The grounds the learned counsel had mentioned in support of the exemption were perfectly true, and he adhered to them. The complainant had failed to show one single instance in which the statements made by the learned counsel were proved to be incorrect. The grounds on which the exemption was applied for were that the charges were of a trivial character and had been preferred against a respectable Mahomedan citizen. There was no reason to conceal the fact that Mr. Hajee Yusuff was off and on in Bombay during the interval, but he would be unable to come here at the time of the hearing of the case for urgent family reasons ; and that was the main reason why the Magistrate had granted the exemption. After hearing Dr. Sukhia's grounds the court had confirmed the order ; and it was extraordinary to find Dr. Sukhia persistent in seeking to re-open the whole question, because his principal witness would not be able to identify the defendant without seeing him in court. It was ridiculous to say that the defendant, who was a Justice of the Peace, a Corporator, a merchant, and a much-travelled man, was not known in the Memon and Mahomedan communities. As to identification, the learned counsel urged that, when the principal witness for the complainant appeared to give his evidence, he (the counsel) would be prepared and willing to accept his evidence as true.

Mr. Godinho, arguing in support of the notice, said he regretted to find the counsel for the defence indulging in personal remarks. Under section 205, certain discretion was vested in the Magistrate by which he could grant exemption from personal attendance ; but it was the policy of the Legislature and the Judiciary to exercise that discretion as sparingly as possible. Mr. Godinho cited several authorities in support of his contention. As counsel for the defence had undertaken to accept the identification of the defendant, Mr. Godinho would only remark that it would have been more satisfactory to get the defendant in court and have him identified by the principal witness for the prosecution.

The Magistrate dismissed the notice and refused to order the personal attendance of Mr. Hajee Yusuff in court without sufficient reasons.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a great pity to see that the general Hindu gentry have as yet not come forward to fix the day on the Queen's anniversary for universal prayer to Almighty God to calm His wrath, and at first to drive the plague and famine from India, and next to implore Him to spare long life to her Imperial Majesty Queen and Empress of India and to give her many, many returns of the joyful day, as I learn that even the community of Soorti people (domestic servants of Europeans) have come forward to fix the day for universal prayer on the Queen's anniversary. I, therefore, hope you will be pleased to publish this in your world-wide newspaper to arouse the Hindu gentry from their slumber.—Yours, etc.,

LOYAL SUBJECT.

May 19.

A PROSECUTION UNDER THE FACTORIES ACT.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. S. B. Spencer, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mr. J. D. F. Eng[illegible]el, First Inspector of Factories, charged Mr. S. Meyers, manager of the Standard Mills, under section 15 (c) of the Indian Factories Act 1881, in that he neglected to give effect to a requisition contained in a letter or order sent to him by the Chief Inspector of Factories, with regard to the ring frame guards of the mills. Mr. Acworth, solicitor, and Mr. De Souza, pleader, appeared on behalf of the defence.

The Magistrate in course of his judgment said that in this case it was necessary to examine carefully the powers and duties of the Factory Inspectors under the Factories Act of 1881 and the rules made under section 18 of the Act. A reference had been so often made to the circular dated 31st January 1898 and to the letter or order dated 25th March, on which hung the whole case for the prosecution, that it was absolutely necessary to examine its true scope and application. The circular, which was erroneously styled as an "order" under section 12 (c) of the Indian Factories Act, was really nothing but a set of rules for general application with regard to the manner of fencing ring-frames in factories. This circular had been issued by the Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, and circulated among all owners of factories in Bombay for guidance and compliance. Mr. Acworth for the defence urged that it was *ultra vires* and therefore illegal. On this point his Worship thought the law was very clear. Under section 18 of the Act the powers of making any rules to provide for (*inter alia*) the fencing of machinery and millgearing in factories was vested only in the local Government, and that subject to the control of the Governor General in Council. There was a further proviso in sub-section (3) of the same section that "such rules passed by the local Government shall be published in the local official Gazette or the Gazette of India, as the case may be, and shall thereupon have the force of law." In pursuance of this the local Government had, as a matter of fact, framed the "Bombay Factory Rules, 1892," and had published the same in the Bombay Government Gazette, dated 22nd June 1892. His Worship said he did not find it anywhere laid down that the local Government had at any time delegated their power of making rules for the fencing of machinery to any other authorities, and he, therefore, felt bound to hold that the Chief Inspector of Factories had exceeded his powers in issuing that circular, dated 31st January 1898, and as it was admitted that the rules contained in the circular were never published in the local "Government Gazette" and never received the sanction of Government, they had no force of law. It was urged on behalf of the prosecution that the circular was issued under section 12 (c) of the Factories Act, but the contention was on the face of it untenable inasmuch as that section did not empower the Chief Inspector of Factories to frame any rules for any particular way of fencing machinery in factories, and this was exactly what the circular contained. The order contained in section 12 (c) was a specific order in a specific case with regard to such machinery or millgearing in a factory, which, if left unfenced, would be dangerous in the opinion of the local Inspector. It was within the powers of a local Inspector to issue such a particular order in a particular case, but Rule 11 of the Bombay Factories Rules, 1892, made it imperative upon the Inspector "to state clearly in the order what was required to be done and to give reasonable time for giving effect to his requisition." It was alleged that the letter of 25th of March was an order under section 12 (c) of the Act. His Worship was of opinion that the letter did not satisfy the requirements of an order under section 12 (c) of the Act as laid down in Rule 11 for the following reasons :—(1) It was neither clear nor distinct, and only expressed general opinion about the unsatisfactory state of the ring-frame guards. (2) The directory part of the latter, viz., that the ring-frames should be guarded thoroughly, strictly in accordance with the circular, dated 31st January 1898, was *ultra vires* as shown above, and therefore illegal. (3) The order contemplated under section 12 (c) of the Act related only to the fencing of such machinery as would be dangerous if left unfenced. The letter which was the base and ground work of the prosecution, was not an order made properly and legally under section 12 (c), and, therefore, non-compliance with such an order was not an offence in his opinion. The accused was acquitted and discharged.

CONCERT AT COLABA.

AN enjoyable concert was given on the Barrack Square on Saturday evening by the Norfolk Regiment. A stage was erected for the occasion, being tastefully decorated with plants, &c. Owing to all the men being in barracks during the Mohorrum festival, the entertainment was well attended. General Ventris and officers of the Norfolks and Royal Artillery were present. The programme, which had been arranged by Col.-Sergt. Gleed, consisted of seventeen items. The Band of the regiment opened the first part by rendering a well played selection which was greatly appreciated. Corpl. Godbould gave "The Song that Shall Live for Ever" and Gunner Pooler was excellent in his comic selections. Mr. E. Smiths's performance of Scotch Airs upon the piccolo was very fine. Col.-Sergt. Gleed, accompanied by the Band, gained applause for a well rendered German song. During the interval refreshments were served and the Band played a delightful selection of popular melodies, during which a boxing contest took place between two men of the regiment. The items in the second part were equally attractive. "The Deathless Army" was sung by Lieut. Birch, Norfolk Regiment, and was received with enthusiasm. Mr. Randall, R.N., gave a couple of comic selections which created much amusement, his "Patching up the Seats of the Mighty" being distinctly clever. The appearance of Mr. Ben Dafrece upon the platform seemed to be the signal for a tumultuous outburst of applause notwithstanding that it was the first time he had been heard by the regiment. His inimitable comicalities were received with vociferous applause from all present. His last song "A Little Bit off the Top" caught on tremendously ; And the chorus was lustily taken up by every Tommy. He was encored and gave his well-known version of "The Light Brigade." The arrangements were admirably carried out under Color-Sergeant Gleed.

A SUCCESSFUL PARSEE DOCTOR.

DR. SORAB NARIMAN arrived from London by the last mail with the intention of settling down in practice in Bombay. It will be remembered that he was one of the special Medical officers deputed from England by the Secretary of State for India to combat plague. He worked nearly a year chiefly in Bombay and Calcutta. In both places he was eminently successful in satisfying the authorities and in winning the affection of the people. He was the first Parsee gentleman to obtain the degree of M. D. of the Bombay University in 1888. Since the creation of the Bombay University, nearly 40 years ago, only five gentlemen have got M.D. of the Bombay University. Dr. Nariman made further studies in England and obtained L.R.C.P. (London), M.R.C.S. (England), and D. P. H. (Cambridge). After qualifying in England he was for one year Lecturer on Surgery and Public Health at the Zenana Medical College, London, and for two and a-half years Assistant Medical Officer at the Shoreditch Infirmary (London), where he acquired considerable experience, being in charge of 200 beds. After the expiration of his term of appointment on plague duty, he resigned and went to London to make a special study of recent methods of investigating diseases by bacteriological, chemical, and pathological methods. He worked practically in the pathological chemistry department at the University College, London, under Dr. Vaughan Harley, and in bacteriology at the Jenner Institute of Preventive Medicine under Dr. Hewlett. He holds testimonials from both these doctors as to the excellence of his work. With a view to assist local medical practitioners in the diagnosis and treatment of doubtful cases he intends starting a medical research institute for the examination of the sputum, blood, urine, and stomach contents, microscopically, chemically, and bacteriologically. Such a research institute will be a great help to local practitioners, as these new methods of investigation are beyond the scope of a majority of the practitioners.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

THE expected burst of the south-west monsoon took place to-day, says the "Times of Ceylon" of May 17, according to Captain Donnan, the Master Attendant. It was ushered in by a heavy rain squall, with thunder and lightning, about 4 o'clock this morning, while the waves are now beating over the break water. The weather to-day is decidedly monsoonish—that usually in evidence when the south-west sets in prevailing. The burst of the monsoon last year occurred on the 25th of May. It is very early this year. There has been very little rain at most of the outstations, though Nuwara Eliya yesterday registered 2·52 inches. The wind is marked as S.W. at most of them ; but at Badulla it is N.E., at Batticaloa S.-E., and at Hambantota N.-E.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 5.

VARDON has failed at last. The fact is almost refreshing, and will give an added interest to future tournaments, as his prolonged run of successes were becoming monotonous. As a matter of fact, he did not succeed in heading the list in the preliminary score play, Braid, Heard, and Taylor being in front of him. He nevertheless succeeded in qualifying for the match play, and at one time appeared likely to pull through, as after defeating his old opponent Herd somewhat easily, Vardon had all the best of the argument in the earlier stages of the final with Braid. Indeed, he held the useful lead of three holes. Braid, however, came away with a brilliant series of holes, and securing five out of the last nine, lowered the champion's colours on the last green.

Judging from the reports of the recent Professional Tournament down South, James Braid seems to have quite recovered his powers of driving. A year or two ago he was credited with being the longest driver among the professional exponents of the game. In fact, I know at least one well known professional who was of the opinion that Braid was an even longer driver than his cousin, Douglas Rolland; and, as this man had often been called upon to meet both the old Elie players, he was certainly in an excellent position to form an idea on the point. At the same time, it is, an opinion with which I could hardly agree myself, as I have always regarded Rolland, when in his prime, as the finest driver I have ever come across in the world of golf. He may not be as long as Mr. Ted Blackwell, particularly down wind ; but the consistency of his driving I always admired. That James Braid must be driving exceptionally far is proved by the fact that he has been consistently outdriving Vardon, and the champion has been consistently outdriving Herd, Rowe, and others he has been called upon to meet. Herd is far from being a short driver, in fact, he has always been considered the very opposite. Of course, long driving is not the one great essential in golf ; as Willie Park remarks :—"The man who can puts is a match for anyone, but consistently long driving tends to make the rest of the game very easy."

Rowe, of Ashdown Forest, deserves a special word of congratulation on his performance at the Mid-Surrey meeting. He has been fairly prominent on several occasions in the past, but it was somewhat of a surprise to find him in the final with Vardon, especially considering the talent to which he was opposed. He was certainly in the lucky half of the draw, as Braid, Vardon, and Herd were in the bottom lot ; but he accomplished all that was required in defeating Scott and Tingey, and if he did not push the champion very hard, he only failed where many others with big reputations had come to grief before him. When he was a boy at Westward Ho, contemporary with Taylor, the members of the North Devon Club were very hopeful regarding his future career, many considering that he exhibited quite as much promise as the champion of 1894 and 1895. He has certainly not yet realised anticipations, but he has plenty of time, being still a young man. His recent success should inspire him with confidence.

The younger generation of golfers did not particularly distinguish themselves at Mid-Surrey and Eastbourne. Sherlock, after his recent performances, has been very disappointing, and apparently has very little chance of securing honours at Sandwich, unless of course, he shows unexpected form when opposed to the leading lights. Nowadays it is an uphill fight for a young player, as there are so many experienced men in the very first flight that he has little chance unless his game is something very much out of the common. On present form there seems scarcely any likelihood of a surprise at Sandwich in June.

It would be difficult to find a more capable quartette than the young players who took part in the foursome at Richmond last week, and the match was all the more interesting as the sides were of an international character, H. Vardon and J. H. Taylor representing England and A. Herd and J. Braid Scotland. The former pair could not be improved upon from an international point of view, and although Willie Park would undoubtedly have strong claims to represent his country, it is difficult to see which of the other two he could supersede. Indeed, it is an open question whether the inclusion of the Musselburgh man would materially strengthen the side, admittedly fine match player though he be. The game at Richmond was just about as it possibly could be. Each pair led in turn, and it was only on the last green that the two Englishmen scraped home by a single hole. It must have been a great game, and one worth going a long way to witness.

The spring meeting of the Royal Liverpool Club, held last Wednesday and Friday, was peculiarly blessed in the matter of weather. A moderate breeze had to be encountered on both days, but what wind there was was not of sufficient force to seriously interfere with the players. Unfortunately none of the distinguished strangers from afar patronised the meeting ; it had been hinted that Mr. Laidlay might possibly be present, but the rumour once more proved false. His presence would certainly have added to the interest of the meeting, particularly after the good form he has been showing north of the Border, in the various club meetings. In addition to Mr. Laidlay, Mr. Dick was also absent, whilst Mr. John Graham jun. was not able to take part in the play owing to the fact that his ankle had not yet completely recovered from the unfortunate strain he contracted when playing against Mr. Ellis in the Oxford and Cambridge Society match. There is generally a comparatively close fight for the medals at Hoylake, but on this occasion Mr. Hilton ran clean away from the rest of the competitors with a fine score of 75, his nearest opponent, Mr. Hutchings, being no fewer than eight strokes in the rear. Mr. Ball, who commenced very auspiciously, came to grief, and did not return a card.

On the second day the scoring proved much closer, Mr. Hilton securing first place with 80, the second medal unexpectedly falling to Mr. R. Goold with 81 ; whilst Mr. Graham and Mr. Ball were each 82, and Mr. Hutchings 85.

The early starters on the first day of the spring meeting at St. Annes on Saturday had certainly the worst of the argument, as the rain came down in torrents until nearly noon. On the other hand, those who started their rounds after midday competed in almost ideal weather. Such, however, is the fortune in medal competitions, the scratch prize, the Clifton Medal, resulted in an easy win for Mr. H. H. Hilton with an excellent score of 76 (36 out and 39 in), he being one of the fortunate golfers who enjoyed the improved conditions of play in the afternoon. Following Mr. Hilton came Mr. Ball 81, Mr. Smith 83, and Mr. Macbeth 83. The first handicap prize fell to Mr. E. G. Terry, with 86, less 8—78, there being a tie for second and third between Messrs. Hilton and Worrall, with 75, plus 5—80 and 98, less 18—80.

It is a comparatively long journey to Newcastle in Ireland, and there is a wretched piece of water which has to be crossed, so it could hardly be anticipated that the record entry for the Ladies' Championship would be left in the background. The draw, which was issued last week, appears rather unequal, several of the most distinguished players being drawn very close together. The North of England has been particularly unfortunate in this respect, as Miss Dod, Mrs. Ryder Richardson, and Miss Bertha Thompson will have to meet early in the tournament. Scottish golf is once again poorly represented, and it appears as if our fair neighbours North of the Tweed do not care to patronise the meeting unless the venue is situated in their own country.

Mr. Horace Hutchinson appears to have recovered from the injury to his arm, from which he was suffering a month or so back, as in an exhibition match over the Byfleet green, near London, he accounted for Mr. S. Mure Fergusson by four up and three to play, the latter having all the advantage in the knowledge of the green. It is to be hoped that Mr. Hutchinson will be present at Prestwick in Whit-week, as a championship entry can never be representative without the name of the first holder of the title.

The Houldsworth Cup finds a new resting place at Worsley, but the Balfour Cup once more returns to the Bowdon Club, which organisation have had possession of the trophy since the inaugural meeting in 1897, Mr. S. W. Gillett securing the prize in that year, Mr. A. G. Hogg in 1898, and now Mr. W. G. Clegg follows in the steps of his clubmates. All these three players, singularly enough, started from the scratch mark, a grand testimony to the playing strength of the Bowdon Club. In fact, on Saturday last there were no fewer than three members of the club in question who were placed behind scratch, and in addition three Bowdon players had the satisfaction of returning the best gross scores, which were as follows :—Mr. Clegg, 78 ; Mr. Hogg, 79 ; and Mr. Holden, 81. On the face of this there seems no necessity for a club championship for the Manchester district.

H. H. HILTON.

THE DERBYSHIRE CRICKET CLUB.

THE annual meeting of the Derbyshire County Cricket Club on Wednesday was scarcely of a cheerful character. In addition to the death of George Davidson and the retirement of Mr. Evershed the meeting had to deplore the further loss of Mr. Walter Boden, who had intimated his wish not to be re-elected to the presidency of the club, which he has so ably filled during the past four years. This, of course is another great blow to the club, though happily not irreparable, inasmuch as Mr. Boden will continue his connection in the capacity of vice-president, and will take the same keen interest in its welfare as has hitherto been the case. To fill his place Mr. James Eadie was chosen, and it is to be hoped that he will meet with the same degree of success that fell to Mr. Boden during his term of office. Mr. Eadie has hitherto been better known in the cricket world as the father of Mr. W. S. Eadie, who at one time was thought to be one of Derbyshire's most promising batsmen, but who has scarcely been able to devote the necessary amount of time to practice. Of the other business transacted at the meeting, nothing was more satisfactory than the announcement made as to the progress of the George Davidson Fund. It has evidently hit public sympathy, and already amounts to about £200, of which the Hon. Francis Curzon has collected nearly half on the Stock Exchange. Mr. Curzon is a younger brother of the Viceroy of India, who confessed some years ago that his first care on opening his morning paper was to ascertain the latest cricket news. For once in a way the meeting was not troubled with financial worries, and in my humble opinion the playing of matches away from the county town will tend to minimise this difficulty more and more as years roll on. Mr. Evershed's services to the county club did not pass unrecognised, and they are to be made the occasion of a banquet in his honour a week or two hence. The good feeling of Derbyshire cricketers towards the late captain may be trusted to make the compliment one worthy of the occasion.

ALLEGED MURDER IN MADRAS.

THE enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Veeraragu, a waiter in the canteen of the Warwickshire Regiment at Fort St. George, who was reported to have been murdered on the General Hospital Road on Thursday night last, was resumed on Friday morning. The Police having arrested four men, named Murugen, Parthasarady, Gooloojooloo, and Authegan, they were produced and confronted with the witnesses in the case.

Davisagayam deposed that he was the third waiter in the canteen, and that he knew the deceased, who was first waiter. At 9-30 p.m., on Thursday he, deceased, Lazaar, and Valen left the canteen together and were going home by the General Hospital Road When near the Medical College, Parthasarady came up and asked them who they were. The deceased replied that he and his companions were servants at the Warwickshire Regiment canteen. Upon this Authegan struck him a blow on the right side of his neck; it was dark and he could not say if he had anything in his and. Gooloojooloo then struck deceased a blow on the left side of his neck and deceased fell down. Parthasarady flung pieces of broken bottle at the deceased, the witness, and his companions, and told them to go away. Witness and his companions ran away to the Central Station, leaving deceased behind. A message was then sent to deceased's house. While the witness and one of his companions were waiting at the Central Station, Parthasarady passed by with a cloth over his head. Witness and his companion recognised him by his walk and called out to him. He stopped and witness and his comrade went up to him and asked him if it was proper of him and his gang to strike the deceased as they had done, to which he replied that they could enquire into the matter in the morning, salaamed, and went away. Witness and his companion waited at the station, thinking that deceased would come up. In the meanwhile, the messenger, Lazaar, who was despatched to deceased's house, returned with one Peethambarum. Deceased's wife, Murreeamah, came up later, and witness and his companions told her of what had happened. They all then went together to the house of one Vurthen, at John Pereira's. They told Vurthen that deceased had been severely beaten and asked him to come to the spot. Vurthen enquired if they knew the assailants of the deceased, and they replied in the affirmative. He then sent his younger brother with them to the spot, but on reaching the place deceased was not there. Thinking that deceased might have gone home, the witness and his companions went there, but he was not there either. There was enmity between Mooroogasen and the deceased. They worked together at the canteen for a little while. There was a press of work at the canteen, and Mooroogasen was brought in to help deceased. There was a regiment then encamped on the glacis. This was about two months ago. On the regiment in camp going away, deceased told Mooroogasen that his services were no longer required. On this account enmity arose between them. About two weeks ago there was a quarrel between the deceased and Mooroogasen, when it was agreed that they should settle their differences by a hand to hand fight.

Lazaar stated that he was a punkah cooly at the canteen, and corroborated the last witness. He added that he communicated to the deceased's paramour what had happened.

The Assessors returned a verdict of death from hæmorrhage, the result of a wound inflicted on the right side of the neck either by Gooloojooloo or Authegan.

NOTES FROM BHOWNUGGER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGER, MAY 21.

THE temperature has risen to 111° here since writing to you last. At Wadhwan the thermometer stands at 113°. Last year we had not so many hurricanes as we have had this year. Not a week passes without a hurricane blowing, with an enormous quantity of dust flying about.

Taboots of Bhownugger is a tame affair. The religious fervour, which is the chief characteristic of Mohurrum festival, was at its height on Saturday night, being "Katal-ki-Rat." The Mohurrum will be closed to-day.

At Sonosra, a village under Bhownugger territory, some altercation ensued between two men, when one was mercilessly beaten, necessitating his removal to the hospital. A police enquiry is on foot.

ENTERTAINMENT AT BARODA.

A PUBLIC entertainment in honour of H. E. the Dewan Bahadur Shrinivasa Raghava Aiyengar, C.I.E., the retiring Minister of Baroda, was given on Sunday evening by his numerous friends and admirers. The centre of People's Park was beautifully decorated and illuminated for the occasion. The Dewan Bahadur, who arrived there at the appointed hour, was received by the highest officers of the State and conducted to the seat of honour. Colonel Martelle, the Resident, and Captain Ducat, his assistant, were also present. The entertainment was a brilliant success and altogether unique in its kind, no other Minister of Baroda having been treated to such honours before.

THE Government, a Cairo telegram states, has presented a most important measure regarding the reassessment of the land of the whole of Egypt to the General Assembly, which, while generally approving the scheme, proposed certain modifications in matters of detail. The Government has decided to accept all the Assembly's suggestions. It is considered gratifying that a Government measure, especially one so largely affecting vested interests throughout the country, should be considered in a businesslike spirit, contrasting with the factious opposition formerly encountered in the Assembly. The new measure has thus received the direct approbation of the representatives of the whole of Egypt.

VARIOUS statements have been made of late respecting the intention of Russia to alter her calendar. It is now announced that the Russian Government has appointed a special commission to prepare a scheme for the reform of the national or Julian calendar, which is twelve days behind the Gregorian calendar in common use in other countries. This reform has been at length considered necessary by official circles in St. Petersburg, more especially in view of Russia's business relations with the other countries of Europe, in the course of which the difference in the Russian and foreign styles occasions many complications, difficulties, and misunderstandings. This inconvenience is the more serious as the difference of styles prevails even within the limits of the Russian Empire. In Poland, for instance, the Gregorian or Catholic calendar is in force.

ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.]

MANY accustomed purveyors of "pictures of the year" are represented slightly or not at all at the Academy this year.

Mr. Stanhope A. Forbes, whose work is usually one of the features of the exhibition upon which one can most solidly count and rely, exhibits nothing at all this year, says the *St. James's Gazette*. Mr. J. W. Waterhouse, usually good for a big subject picture and a little one of a popular nature, exibits this year only the portrait of a girl—Miss Molly Rickman, a pleasant piece of painting firmly and interestingly handled. So only does Mr. Frank Dicksee, upon whom we are accustomed to depend for something in the way of subject pictures. Mr. W. Q. Orchardson, once an unfailing producer of "pictures of the year," has nothing but portraits—very good portraits, be it understood—in this year's exhibition. Mr. J. S. Sargent has a series of portraits of extraordinary technical qualities, but nothing in the present exhibition quite so popularly striking as some things that he has previously exhibited—indeed, Mr. Sargent's most interesting portrait of this year is to be found in the New Gallery, and not in the Academy at all.

Mr. Edwin A. Abbey is decidedly disappointing in comparison with some of his recent achievements. The successive "Richard III." "Play Scene in Hamlet," and "King Lear," had led us to expect that a Shakespearian picture by Mr. Abbey was to be one of the features to which we were entitled to look forward in the yearly exhibition of the Academy. There are, of course, pictorial qualities to be found in the paintings that he shows this year, but one feels in them a certain lack of that concentrated essence of human interest that has distinguished some of his previous efforts. "Oh, Mistress Mine, where are you roaming?" No. 239, gives us a stone alley between Italian vineyards; a passionate youth in crimson robes, wearing a scarlet skull-cap, is holding a not uninterested lady's hand; in the middle distance a hooded figure makes music upon a theorbo; there are, as background, a daffodil sky, blue hills and pink almond blossoms. It is all very pretty, but there is a lack of concentration and precision about it—the figures are rather muffled than clothed in their voluminous draperies. Vaguely amorous only is also No. 255. "Who is Silvia? what is she, that all the swains commend her?" A fair lady in white and red descends a richly carpeted staircase in a building of the Italian Renaissance; her admirers await her with lowly adoration or throng upon her heels; there would be a good deal to be grateful for in the picture if Mr. Abbey had not previously given us very much better things.

The culminating ceremony, outside St. Paul's Cathedral, of the year before last's Jubilee, is the theme of no less than three elaborate canvases in this year's Academy. "St. Paul's; the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, for the Guildhall Art Gallery," No. 105, by Mr. Andrew C. Gow, gives us the impression that everything that could possibly be shiny was upon that occasion very shiny indeed, everything that could be red was intensely red, everything that could be white glaringly white, and that St. Paul's itself was blacker than we had previously imagined it to be. But in No. 273, "God Save the Queen," by Mr. John Charlton, in which the same scene is treated from a slightly different point of view, this second artist seems to have arrived at very much the same conclusions upon the subject as Mr. Gow's. Some fresh light is shed upon the theme by No. 888. "The Diamond Jubilee Service," by Sig Gennaro D'Amato. In this picture the broad effect of the whole scene is better arrived at by the Italian painter than by either of the Englishmen—the effect of sunlight is more truthfully understood and depicted.

One of the most striking paintings shown this year in that it exhibits a very unusual advance upon previously exhibited work, is Mr. Byam Shaw's "Love, the Conqueror," No. 906. Strangeness there is undoubtedly, in the arrangement of this large and richly crowded canvas, but Mr. Shaw seems to have overcome a kind of perverse oddity that has infected many of his previous works in painting, and to have addressed himself with much intensity to an important theme. The painter would seem, this year, to have gained a remarkable increase of technical power; there are some remnants of affection to be suspected in odd corners of this large, brilliant, and thoughtful canvas, but, to our thinking, they are completely absorbed and swallowed up by the prodigal wealth of imagination and pictorial resource that the painter has here displayed. Love, a pretty winged child, clad in golden armour and seated upon a black horse trapped with red, sees pass before him in review the whole army of his subjects, who, issuing from a mediæval town in the distance, pass in procession before him. They are very numerous, and we recognise among them very many well-known personalities two chief figures in the foreground being those of Michael Angelo, and of Shakespeare, the latter being a more decided subject of the love god than we can be at all certain that the former ever was. It is a remarkable painting of Mr. Byam Shaw's, but possibly too absolutely removed from the commonplace to become of any particular popularity.

"The Diver," No. 385, by Mr. Henry S. Tuke, is, as a rendering of the brilliancy of an effect of outdoor nature, the most remarkable thing to be found in the galleries. A boy, standing poised as he is about to leap off a rock into the sea, is watched by three other boy bathers, who are lazily reclining in a boat. The whole picture is a vivid record of keen sensations; the brightness of the sunlit sea, the lightness of the floating boat, the easily poised attitudes of the figures are all fully appreciated, as are the brilliancy of the boys' flesh in sunlight, and the dancing reflections from the glittering water that flicker over it when it is shadowed. Mr. Tuke evidently knows and loves his subject-matter and extracts really remarkable results from it.

As a contrast to this straightforward and unconventional handling of the nude figure, we may take No. 356, "Elegie," by M. W. A. Bouguerau. In this canvas a naked nymph, accompanied by a weeping Cupid, is lamenting herself over a tombstone—the monument, we suppose, to an unprosperous love affair. There is a certain grace of line about the composition, but there is more of conventionality; the colouring, too, is cold and uninteresting.

Of Mr. H. H. LaThangue's several contributions, the most important is No. 390, "Love in the Harvest-field." It is dusk, the moon is rising in a sky of misty cloud, a young man and a girl, carrying home their sheaves and implements from the harvest-field, find their hands suddenly locked in one another's. The expression upon the man's face is shadowed by his hat; the girl's countenance, full of sensation, looks out of the canvas; there seems to arise in it a half-pitiful longing for a changed form of existence—not bettered, only changed from the present monotony.

The most attractive of Mr. John S. Sargent's four portraits is No. 18, "Mrs. Charles Hunter," that of a blonde lady in a cloak, marvellously painted—marvellously individualised; the painter would seem to have summed up the personality of his sitter to a hair's breadth before launching it upon the canvas.

An extremely remarkable painting is No. 566, "'Baile de los seises' (dance of the choristers) in the Cathedral of Seville," by Senor Gonzalo Bilbao. The gorgeous dimness of the interior of the cathedral, punctuated by the twinkle of the wax candles, the evolutions of the singing choristers in their mediæval costumes and their feathered hats, the priests and the praying people, and the richly decorated sanctuary all go to make up a very attractive ensemble.

"The Garden of Armida," No. 925, by the Hon. John Collier, represents a supper-table laid under pendant Japanese lanterns in a garden. A young man of highly serious aspect, in evening dress, is being pledged by a number of smiling damsels, who press upon him a glass of claret—a single glass of claret one would imagine, was no such matter for deadly seriousness, but the young man seems to think other wise.

No. 437, "Laus Deo!" by Mr. Solomon J Solomon, is large, pretentious, unintelligible. A man in armour is seated upon a horse that is wading across a river; something that seems to be a blue-winged angel impends over the man, but what it all means or amounts to one can hardly say. The face of the hero of the piece is unpleasantly convulsive in expression, and the painting is loose, facile, and undistinguished.

In "The Plaintiff and the Defendant," No. 936, by Mr. W. Dendy Sadler, there is to be found a somewhat more free touch and a more spontaneous humour than has at all times been the case with this artist. The plaintiff and defendant referred to belong to the early Victorian period, and have been parties, one gathers, to a breach of promise case, in which the verdict has been given for the defendant. They are now refreshing in neighbouring boxes at the tavern of a country town she, a pretty, tearful girl, being consoled by her mother and her old smock-frocked father, and he, a buck of that period, being congratulated over their wine by his fellow bucks. The details and accessories of an inn of that time are realised as Mr. Dendy Sadler loves to realise them.

SUICIDE OF A RUSSIAN NAVAL OFFICER.

THE Captain of the P. and O. s.s. Bengal on arrival at Singapore, on April 20th, reported the disappearance of a Russian naval officer, a Lieut. Raftopulo, lately of the Russian cruiser Rossia. This unfortunate officer was proceeding to Port Said; thence he intended to take a passage to Odessa. When the s.s. Bengal was in the neighbourhood of Round Island, about 600 miles from Singapore, Lieutenant Raftopulo, on the evening of Tuesday last, about 5-45 a.m., was seen to fall or more probably to leap overboard. On this becoming known, through the alarm being given, the ship was at once turned round on her course, and a boat was lowered. No sign was, however, seen of the missing man, and after a search the ship resumed her course for Singapore. It is understood that before leaving Nagasaki, Lieut. Raftopulo had received bad news from Europe, a fact that supports the theory of suicide.—*S. F. Press.*

EVENTS IN FRANCE.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

THE *Figaro* has continued its reproduction of the evidence before the Criminal Chamber, together with one important deposition made before the United Chambers.

Thursday's issue (as we briefly stated in our Latest Intelligence last week) contains the evidence of M. Paleologue before the United Chambers. He discussed by order of the Foreign Minister the charge of bad faith brought by Captain Cuignet and others of the War Office witnesses about the Panizzardi telegram. This was sent the day after Dreyfus's arrest, and the Foreign Office decipherers were puzzled at first by its being the first of a new cipher, so that the key had to be discovered before it could be translated. After a few days a tentative version was given to Sandherr, with the warning that the end was doubtful, and later the complete version was arrived at and sent to the War Office. This was the only recognised version. Last May General Gonse had sent Henry to the Postal Telegraph Department for the original, but had been told by Henry that it had been destroyed. Henry must have deceived General Gonse. The Foreign Minister sent for it on Feb. 24 and received it from the Telegraph Department next day—indentical with that now laid before the Court. The text of document 44 in the secret *dossier* was:—"Captain Dreyfus arrested. Minister of War has proof of his relations with Germany. All my precautions are taken." The original text of this had disappeared, and it had been written down three years and a half after from memory [the memory of Paty de Clam and Henry]. But this orders were to go further; this document was "not only incorrect but falsified." Its author had apparently picked out from the tentative version of 1894 words which would suit his purpose. Thus there was a cipher which might be made to mean "proof" or "relations"; supposing either were correct, it could not mean death at once. This phrase had never existed in the tentative or the final version given to Sandherr, and General Mercier had ignored it when he gave the Court his recollection of it. It had been made up by Henry and Paty de Clam the day after M. Paleologue had dictated the true version to the former.

Friday, Saturday, and Sunday's issues were devoted to the depositions of Major Esterhazy. He began by acknowledging the letter (annexed to the deposition) in which he asked the President of the Court for suspension of his nephew's suit against him, and stated that for eighteen months in 1894-95 he had been employed by Sandherr in relations with a foreign agent, in the course of which he succeeded in finding out the source of the leakage at the Ministry of War. [All the officials at the Ministry of War say they know nothing of this, and that Sandherr could not possibly have done such a thing without reporting it.] Asked to give particulars of this, he began by relating the events of 1897-98, beginning with his summons to Paris in October; his letters to the WarOffice and the President, dictated by Du Paty; his appearance before General de Pellieux and before the court-martial, when all his utterances were set down for him beforehand, and at the former the statements of the witnesses were communicated to him every evening, thus showing that officers of higher rank than Paty de Clam and Henry must be responsible. At the Zola trial it was by General de Pellieux's order that he refused to answer questions. After the trial he was ordered to challenge Picquart, and his seconds were nominated by the General Staff. He had been also used to convey information to the newspapers. After the Brisson Ministry came in he found that M. Cavaignac was very ill-disposed to him, and insisted on his punishment, although the court of inquiry acquitted him on two charges, and only convicted him on the third by three to two—a proportion which had never before resulted in a man being removed from the army. Then his nephew's charge was pressed against him. The President here reminded the witness that he had been asked to explain what he had written about his relations with Sandherr. Major Esterhazy replied that Henry, in his statement to M. Cavaignac, had said he had seen him carry documents to Sandherr. He would not say more on the subject without the presence of his counsel, for he was practially the accused person. He was shown the *bordereau* and two letters written on similar paper, and he acknowledged both of the latter as his writing, but refused to say anything of the former, which two court-martials had decided he did not write. He always wrote on thin paper. He denied that he had said he wrote the *bordereau*, either in the hearing of M. Chinchelle or of Mr. Strong; and he added that he had sued the *Observer* for saying he had confessed, and Mr. Newton, his solicitor, had written to him saying that he had received 500*l*. damages and a sum for costs.

The *Figaro* on May 2 contained the evidence of Colonel Paty de Clam before the full Court of Cassation on April 29. The witness gave details of his connection with the Dreyfus affair, and stated, among other things, that General Gonse had assured him that he had had a most careful inquiry made which had proved the innocence of Esterhazy. On another occasion General Gonse said to him that "Esterhazy must be saved at all costs," to prevent him from committing "irreparable acts, suicide, or flight," and "in order to avoid diplomatic difficulties." While assuring the Court that he accepted the responsibility for all that he had done to save Esterhazy, the witness affirmed that he had never taken any action except by order. He denied being the author of the "Blanche" and "Speranza" telegrams, and also declared that it was not he who gave Esterhazy the so-called "liberating documents." When M. Cavaignac became Minister of War the witness wished to warn him that what was afterwards known as the Henry forgery appeared to him to have been fabricated, and told him of his doubts regarding certain documents. The Minister, in reply, told him to mind his own business. This statement, the *Figaro* says, produced such a sensation that Colonel du Paty de Clam asked the Court for the suppression of this passage in his evidence. The Court took note of the witness's request, and decided that in the report of the proceedings the details in question should be omitted. Colonel du Paty de Clam concluded his evidence by saying that General de Boisdeffre had promised to protect him, adding, "And now he sacrifices me."

On May 3 the *Figaro* admitted that the version of the evidence of Colonel du Paty de Clam, published on the previous day, "may have gone a little further" than the witness "in the expression of this truth"—namely, that "the witness was only telling just as much of the truth as was necessary for his own defence, carefully avoiding accusing his superiors." The journal, however, maintains its correctness as a whole. It is, it declares, infinitely nearer the real evidence given than the report of it actually recorded, the witness having suppressed and added passages in the account written, reviewed, and corrected by himself, to such an extent that one of the judges felt called upon to direct attention to certain omissions or variations in this report which altered the significance of the evidence actually given. The contribution to the Dreyfus revelations on May 3 was an analysis of the evidence of the witness Decrion by the *Figaro* and an interview with Esterhazy in the *Matin*.

The Cabinet has ordered an inquiry into the publication of M. Paleologue's deposition, and determined to take no steps for the prosecution of delinquent officers till the Court of Cassation has given judgment. This cannot take place for some weeks.

Esterhazy promises further revelation in England, and has published a preface in the *Matin* telling how M. Laguerre negotiated with him for the suppression of his documentary proofs on commission by M. Duprey and M. Lebret, the Minister of Justice. M. Laguerre says he only visited Esterhazy to express his sympathy, and the Ministers officially deny any negotiations.

The *Debats* publishes a letter from General de Gallifet, which is all the more important on account of the neutral attitude which that eminent retired officer has maintained in the Dreyfus affair. The letter is as follows:—

To the Editor.—Monsieur,—Dreyfus is at Devil's Island; Picquart is prosecuted; Esterhazy has absconded; Henry is dead; and Du Paty de Clam is threatened with a court-martial. Is not that enough of innocent and guilty victims? However, the enemies of the Army, not yet satisfied, demand that all the superior and other officers who have been more or less mixed up in the disastrous affair should be delivered over to them. Would it not be better to at last decide on silence? Would it not be more prudent, more generous, and at the same time more patriotic, not to continue to incriminate officers that no tribunal would dream of implicating. The Army knows them, and it will admit that they are men of honour, incapable of committing a bad action. It is said that the members of the Government have promised their electors certain punishments. I respectfully counsel the Government to abandon that determination, because no one will believe that it has become firmer, bcause it may have once shown itself too severe. In the interest of the country, in that of the Army, and with the object of pacifying the public mind, I trust my appeal will be heard. He who addresses it to you has taken no part in the affair, and he thinks he loves France better and more wisely than those who continue daily discrediting its Army.—Accept, &c., General Gallifet.

Commenting on this letter, the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

Every line deserves to be meditated. The probability that General de Gallifet has been put forward by the General Staff is all the greater as the argument of his letter, a haughty appeal *ad misericordiam*, is the last line of their defence. The Dreyfusites have forced them out of every other position, namely:—

1. The argument of the danger of a war with Germany.
2. The *chose jugee*.
3. The word of honour of five War Ministers that Dreyfus was guilty.
4. The honour of the army.
5. The forged "evidence."
6. The moral presumptions.
7. The absence of legal evidence of illegality.
8. All the blame thrown on Esterhazy and Du Paty.

Perhaps, indeed, I have forgotten other intermediate stages in this retreat of Captain Diabolus and his hosts. The last argument must be "leave us alone," and this is exactly the substance of General de Gallifet's letter. It suggests the possibility of a *coup* worthy of Turkish brigands, namely, that Dreyfus and Picquart are still kept in durance as hostages, as articles of exchange. This idea is certainly in the air. "Leave us alone," is the bargain offered," we will undertake not to oppose the setting free of Picquart and Dreyfus." . . . For the rest, appeals to peace and concord read strangely coming from the pen of a man who was such a successful pacifier in 1871 that he won the glory of being the Frenchmen who has killed the largest number of Frenchman in this century. Read his letter again, and you will find that nowhere does the word "justice" appear. He was probably thinking of anything but that when he wrote it.

The special correspondent of the *Temps* at Jibutil telegraphs, under the date of April 29, that the Marchand Mission has left Addis Abeba, and is at present *en route* for Jibutil, where the cruiser d'Assas has been waiting for the past fortnight to convey the members of the mission back to France. Captain Baratier arrived at Harrar on April 25, and Major Marchand, says the correspondent, was expected a couple of days later.

The Parisian Royalists on April 30 held a dinner in honour of "Saint Philippe," which was attended by many well-known members of the party, including Count de Lanjuinais, the deputy, M. Godefroy, president of the Young Royalists, and Count de Sabran Ponteves. The chief toast of the gathering "The Health of the Head of the Royalist Party who, to-morrow, will be the Head of France, Philippe VIII.," was proposed by M. Godefroy in a violent speech, in which he attacked the Government and the powers that be, and said that the Deroulede incident showed that it only required a general and a horse to bring about the downfall of the Republic. The speech was greeted with cries of "Long live the King!" "Down with the Jews!" and "Down with Loubet!" The toast, needless to say, was drunk with great enthusiasm.

THE ENGLISH ROWING CHAMPIONSHIP.

ON May 1 W. A. Barry, of Putney, and George Towns, of Australia, rowed a race over the Thames championship course, for £400 and the title of English Professional Champion. The contest was ratified early in last December. Both men had undergone a careful preparation. Barry, who stands 6ft. 1in, is 28 years of age, and weighs 10st. 12lb. Towns is 30 years of age, 5ft. 8 1-2in. in height, and weighs 11st. 1lb. Mr. F. S. Lowe, captain of the London R.C. acted as umpire from the steamer Rose, and a fine afternoon attracted a large crowd of spectators. Barry was favourite, his starting price being 5 to 2 on. Barry won the toss, and selected the Middlesex station, though it conferred little advantage on him beyond the shelter it afforded from the wind. They both got away well when the signal was given, and, rowing at the rate of 30 to the first minute. Towns showed slightly in front for the first few seconds, but the boats were as nearly as possible level at the end of a minute's row. Then Barry began to gain on his man, and at the London Boathouse he had secured a quarter of a length's lead. This he had made into very nearly a length at the Craven Steps, which were reached in 3min. 3sec. For a while they both kept close into the Middlesex shore, but, in shooting across the river at the bend. Towns was able to make up some leeway, and the mile post, which he reached in 5min. 1sec., he was about half a length in front. Barry kept "having a dig" at his rival, and it was a fine race to Hammersmith. Towns, who had got too close into the Surrey shore, had to come out to make Hammersmith Bridge, and this enabled the Londoner to get up again, and he claimed an advantage of a few feet when he passed under the main span of the bridge in 9min 57sec. It continued to be a hard race, but Towns again began to draw away, and on passing the Old Ship Hotel he had gained the best part of a length. Then it was that Towns settled the business, for on reaching Chiswick they ran into rough water, and the wind was blowing dead against them. While it steadied the Londoner Towns set about his work in grand style, and rapidly drawing away from his autagonist amidst much excitement, he had placed three lengths of daylight between the boats by the time he reached Chiswick Steps in 14min. 30sec. The race was all over there, for though Barry kept plugging along gamely enough, he never for a moment looked like being able to retrieve himself. Towns left nothing to chance, but put in his best work all the way and shooting across to the lee of the Devonshire meadows after passing Thorneycrofts, his supporters never had occasion for the slightest apprehension that he might let his advantage slip through his fingers. At Barnes Railway Bridge six lengths separated the men, Towns's time to that point being 20min. 14sec., and Barry's 20min. 31sec. Barry made a resolute effort to finish, but it was all of no avail. He could make no impression on the Australian, who was rowing as well on reaching Mortlake as he had done during the first mile, and he ultimately passed the winning post a very easy winner by half a dozen lengths. His time for the full course was 24min. 2sec., while Barry occupied 24min. 15sec.

SIR JOHN MOWBRAY'S LAST HOURS.

I HAVE learned all the particulars of poor Sir John Mowbray's last hours in the House of Commons they are very pathetic. It was on a Tuesday that he made his last appearance there. It had been remarked by his daughter that he was somewhat excited in the morning; but she thought little of it, and, indeed, it was difficult for anybody to be seriously alarmed about him, for in the previous week he had attended the directors' meeting of the Legal Medical, and General Insurance Company, of which he had long been a director, and had attended to all the business details which came before the Board with all his usual business shrewdness.

But, undoubtedly, when he got to the House on Tuesday he was somewhat excited. He paired with Mr. Carvell Williams, the secretary of the Liberation Society, and a thorough Nonconformist and Radical; in other words, the very antithesis of himself. He happened to meet John Burns, and he shook him by both hands—a thing he had never done before—though like all the strong political opponents of the tribune of Battersea, he had a deep respect and personal liking for him. And soon after he was seen in the Reading Room—not the Library, as has been stated—and he was heard to groan. Sir William Priestly, who was one of his oldest friends in the House, was sent for, and he examined his pulse, and found that it was very high—above a hundred, whereas, in the case of a man of his age, it ought to have been something like seventy-five. But he cheered the old man up, and Sir John thereupon took from his pocket a letter he had just received from Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India.

The significance of showing it to Sir William Priestley was that the distinguished physician had been introduced to the House on his entrance there by Sir John Mowbray and Lord Curzon; and therefore Sir John thought he would like to see the letter, which was a pleasant and interesting one. Then Sir William Priestley told him to go home. He helped him to get to his cab, and told Miss Mowbray, in case he was not better, to send for the doctor that night or the next morning. The stout old man would not hear of having a doctor that night. When the doctor came the next day, he did not seem to be seriously ill, but he got worse as the week went on, and died as is known, on the Saturday morning.—T. P. O'Commander in *M.A.P.*

A MEETING, convened by the Wine and Spirit Association, was held at the London Commercial Sale Rooms on April 26 to protest against the increase in the wine duties. Mr. W. Chaplin presided over the meeting, which was largely attended. He said the wine trade protested that it should be regarded as a sponge from which any Chancellor of the Exchequer when he was somewhat hard up could squeeze as many hundred thousand pounds as he thought necessary to make both ends meet, without any consideration for the enormous disturbance caused to the trade. If the occasion ever came, the wine trade would be willing to bear its full and fair share of the increased burdens that might be necessary for the safety of the country. He predicted that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have a somewhat rude awakening in the clearances following the alteration. They would all abstain from clearing and that would not be to the advantage either of the Chancellor of the Exchequer or of those who drank wine. After pointing out the unfair differentiation that would follow the increase of the duty, Mr. Chaplin concluded by remarking that an assured continuity of taxation was necessary for the prosperity of the trade. Mr. Pank proposed the following resolution:—That this meeting of the various sections of the wine and spirit trade hereby records its emphatic protest against the increase in the wine duties, introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Budget speech of April 13, 1899, for the purpose of raising the sum of 400,000*l*., an amount small in regard to the total revenue, but equal to 30 per cent. of that now derived from wine, and imposing an enormous dislocation of trade and an unduly heavy tax upon the cheaper wines, which now form so large a proportion of the total consumed."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 20.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor General is pleased to declare that Asif Kadr Saiyid Wasif Ali Mirza eldest son of Nawab Sir Saiyid Hasan Ali Khan Bahadur of Murshidabad G C I E, shall have the privilege of private entree to the Govt House at Calcutta.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt A F W King I M S Bombay, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties under that Govt.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal for employment on plague duty:—Major H D Rowan M B, R A M C and Capt J C B Statham R A M C.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty:—Capt R W H Jackson M B, R A M C, and Lieut E W P V Marriott R A M C.

The services of Major H E Deane RAMC are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal for employment on plague duty. Major Deane has been on Military Duty from 16th Feb 1899 on which date he made over charge of his plague duty in Mysore.

The services of Capt A R S Anderson MB IMS Bengal are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

The services of Capt W G Pridmore MB IMS Madras are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Burma.

The services of Capt T A Granger MB CM IMS Bengal are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The services of Capt P F Chapman MB CM IMS Bengal are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commr of the Central Provinces.

The services of Lieut H V Firth 27th Madras Infy are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Capt. W W Clemesha M B B S I M S Bengal are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment on plague duty.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh:—Capt T W A Fullerton M B B Ch I M S Bengal and Capt C B Prall I M S Bengal.

JAILS.

The services of Capt R Heard M B B Ch I M S Bengal are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment in the Jail Dept.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 527 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the Criminal Appeal in the case of Crown versus Ali Murad walad Piral from the Sadar Court in Sind to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The following notification is substituted for Home Dept Notification dated the 24th February 1899:—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India; and Captain R R Vaughan Indian Staff Corps Cant Magte of Agra for eight months. Pension service 13th year commenced 5th Feb 1899.

POLICE.

Consequent on the grant of special leave for three months to Mr H F Cosgrave District Supt of Police of the 1st class the following temporary appointments are made in the Berar Police with effect from the 16th April 1899:—Mr R Galloway Dist Supet of the 2nd class to officiate as a Dist Supt of the 1st class Mr J T B D Sewell Dist Supt of the 3rd class to officiate as a Dist Supt of the 2nd class. Mr F T Coode Dist Supt of the 4th class to officiate as a Dist Supt of the 3rd class. Mr A D Szczepanski Dist Supt of the 5th class to officiate as a Dist Supt of the 4th class. Mr J R O'Grady Extra Asst Commr of the 3rd class to officiate as a Dist Supt of the 5th class.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Mr. J L Pigot Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment as Conservator of Forests in the Mysore State.

Cap F W Pirrie I S C officiating Dep Sup 1st grade Survey of India Dept is granted furlough to Europe on private affairs for one year under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from 1st June 1899 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt R L Kennion, I S C a Political Asst of the 3rd (offic 2nd class, is posted as Assit to the Resident in Kashmir.

Mr H Jowers, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, is posted as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana and Chief Commir of Ajmere-Merwara.

With reference to Notification No. 210 G., dated the 15th Febr 1899, the provisional recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. D Melver as Consul for Belgium at Karachi has been confirmed by Her M's Government.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act 1897, (III of 1897), as applied by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foriga Department No. 443-I A. dated the 4th Feb 1897 to all territories in India which are under the administration of the Governor General in Council but are not part of British India including all railway lands and the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor Genl in Baluchistan as such Agent the Governor General in Council in pleased to prohibit the bringing of used apparel and bedding (except when used as the personal baggage of travellers) rags and waste paper from the province of Bengal and the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur districts of the Punjab into any part of the territories first aforesaid.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. T. M. Gruner as acting Consul for Germany at Bassein, during the absence of Mr C Bachmann.

With reference to notification No. 742-G dated the 9th May 1899 the provisional recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. W. T. Fee as Consul for the United States of America at Bombay has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

With reference to Notification No. 285-G. dated the 1st March 1899 the provisional recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. W. F. Bickel as Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

With reference to Notification No. 1562-G., dated the 14th December 1898, the privilege leave therein granted to Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class and First Assistant to the Resident in the Persian Gulf is extended by two days.

Captain H. Patterson Indian Staff Corps 5th Bengal Cavalry is appointed to officiate as Assistant Inspecting Officer Rajputana and North-Western Provinces Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport vice Captain F. H. B. Commeline.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The following acting appointments are made in the Postal Department with effect from the 26th April 1899 or until further orders:—Mr W F Cockell 2nd Assistant Director General to officiate as 1st Assistant Director General; Mr G A T Bennett 3rd Assistant Director General to officiate as 2nd Assistant Director General; and Mr H C Sheridan Superintendent Railway Mail Service to officiate as 3rd Assistant Director General of the Post Office.

The privilege leave for one month granted to Khan Bahadur C J Lalkaka Deputy Post Master General Central Provinces and Berar in the Notification in this Department is extended by twenty days.

Lieut. Col. G W Martin I S C Assay Master Bombay is granted furlough for one year under Rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Major A Milne I M S (Bombay) Deputy Assay Master Bombay is appointed substantively to the appointment of Assay Master with effect from the 12th May 1899 and is placed in charge of that office in the Bombay Mint.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt M E Willoughby 2nd Regiment of Bengal Lancers offig Depy Asst Adjt-Genl on the establishment is confirmed in that appointment vice Major E T Paul whose tenure has expired.

Capt F H G Playfair 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment officiating Depy Asst Adjt-Genl for Musketry to be Depy Asst Adjt-Genl for Musketry on the establishment vice Captain A A E Campbell whose tenure has expired.

In G G O No. 503 of 1899 for "Colonel F H Whitley" read "Colonel F H Whitby."

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col H M P Hawkes Indian Staff Corps Asst Commissary-Genl 2nd class to be Asst Commissary-Genl 1st class; Major C V W Williamson, Indian Staff Crops Asst Commissary-Genl 3rd class to be Asst Commissary-Genl 2nd class; Major C G R Thackwell D S O, I S C Assit Commissary Genl 4th class to be Assistant Commissary-Genl 3rd class; Capt G H Bretherton D S O, I S C Deputy Asst Commissary-Genl 1st class to be Assistant Commissary-Genl 4th class; Capt E A R Howell I S C Deputy Asst Commissary-Genl 2nd class to be Depy Asst Commissary-Genl 1st class with effect from the 27th Feb 1899 vice Brevet-Col A T S A Rind CMG I S C Assistant Commissary-Genl 1st class retired.

PERSONAL STAFF.

The following appointment is made on the Personal Staff of Lieutenant-Genl Sir George Luck K C B Commanding the Forces Bengal:—Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel H M Sinclair Royal Engineers to be Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp Dated 1st April 1899.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr H E Haddon Executive Engineer 1st Grade State Railways whose services were lent to the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company is permitted to retire from the service of Govt under Article 712 c of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the afternoon of the 29th March 1899.

Mr Thomas Alexander Blake Accountant 1st Grade and Asst Examiner (honorary rank) attached to the Office of the Accountant General Public Works Dept is permanently appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch with the rank of Depy Examiner of Accounts Class II new classification.

Mr Albert Roderick Kalberer Accountant 2nd Grade and officiating Depy Examiner of Accounts attached to the Office of the Examiner Public Works Accounts Bengal is permanently appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch with the rank of Deputy Examiner of Accounts Class II (new classification).

Sub-Conductor H W Long Supervisor 2nd Grade Military Works Department is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Engineer in the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department and posted to the Punjab Public Works Department.

Mr C A Perrin Superintending Engineer 2nd Class and Sanitary Engineer to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is permitted to retire from the service of Government under Article 712 c of the Civil Service Regulations.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No. 213 dated 15th May 1899 Mr W B Gordon Executive Engr 1st Grade North-Western Provinces and Oudh is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Engineer to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer 3rd Class.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following permanent promotions of executive and Asst Engrs on the Minor Administration List with effect from the 3rd November 1898:—Harriott G M and Sweet W Mc M to be Ex Engr 1st Grade; Mitra R to be Ex Engr 2nd Grade; and Matadin Sukul to be Ex Engr 3rd Grade.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander T G R Finny Royal Indian Marine is appointed Presidency Port Officer Madras with effect from the 9th May 1899 vice Commander H A Street Royal Indian Marine retired.

The services of Mr H Johnston Engineer Royal Indian Marine are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Burma for employment as Government Engineer Surveyor and Suptdg Engineer for Govt at Rangoon.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Commander C W R Hooper, Royal Indian Marine, Port Officer, Moulmein, is granted furlough out of India (p. a.) for one year.

RETIREMENTS.

Commander H A Street, Royal Indian Marine, Presidency Port Officer, Madras, is permitted to retire from the service.

WILL THE KAISER GET TO PARIS?

AN INTERESTING CHAPTER OF GOSSIP.

EVERYBODY in Paris (writes the correspondent of the *Manchester Courier*) is asking the meaning of the flutter that the German Emperor has been making over the opening of the Museum of Oceanography at Monaco, and discover in it a design to get nearer the French. The correspondent gossips thus as to the Kaiser's main object: "He has said that he would like to come to Paris next year to take a peep at the Exhibition, and he evidently intends to accomplish that object. Now he proposes to visit Monaco next spring for the purpose of opening this Museum of Oceanography, and as Monaco is under the protection of France, whenever this proposal is submitted to the Government in Paris, they will have to consider the matter of sending a fleet to greet the "Hohenzollern" and the German squadron which will doubtless accompany the Imperial yacht into the Bay of Hercules, which nestles between Monaco and Monte Carlo. Then the question will arise as to whether his Majesty should not be invited to cross the 'frontier' into France—not a great way, seeing that the Principality of Monaco is only one and three-quarter miles long by a quarter of a mile broad—as it would be difficult to take a drive without so doing. The Emperor in this way hopes to force the hand of the French Government into asking him to 'come along to Paris. There are many more improbable things than this. The visit of 'William' to the capital would make the 'clou,' or central feature of the great world's show, for which they are still so anxiously looking. Another act on the part of the Emperor has interfered with a plan which it was decided to carry out some time ago—to send the famous band of the Republican Guard to Russia, to return the visit of the band of the Preobrajenski Regiment, which came to Paris and gave a number of concerts a little over a year ago. Everything was, in fact, arranged; the men had been furnished with brand-new uniforms, and the time-table of the train had been drawn out. This showed a five hours' stay in Berlin. As soon as this fact became known, Count Munster, acting, without doubt, upon instructions, went to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, lauded the qualities of the band to M. Delcasse, and politely requested that it should play before the Emperor William during its stay in Berlin. The men would be met at the station by two officers of the Court, and taken to a quiet place in the Palace Gardens, where they could play a few of their 'choice morsels' to the Emperor. They would also be entertained to luncheon, and escorted to the station with proper honours. This request naturally completely astonished M. Delcasse, who put on the best face he could, and promised to lay the matter before his colleagues of the Cabinet. This was done with the result that the Council of Ministers ordered the journey of the band to Russia to be countermanded. This is either a very good practical joke on the part of 'William,' played upon his good friend the Czar—for he has thus prevented a Franco-Russian demonstration in St. Petersburg—or else it is another attempt to flatter the French with the view above-mentioned, of getting an invitation to Paris. The French are still too sensitive to accept these demonstrations of friendship from the enemy of 1870-71, though another year may bring a change."

DUEL AT POTSDAM MILITARY ACADEMY.

A STORY of a duel with sabres between a Siamese Prince, studying at the Potsdam Military Academy, and one of his comrades has been going the round of some of the Berlin papers. The Minister of Siam was very much alarmed at the report, and immediately went to make inquiries. So far as the Prince is concerned, the anecdote, says the Berlin correspondent of *Daily Telegraph*, is mythical. Unfortunately, however, there is some foundation for the story. A duel has actually taken place with sabres between the eldest son of the Persian Minister at this Court and another cadet, an ensign of the Military College at Lichterfelde, near Berlin, and the former, in the fifth round, received a severe, though happily not dangerous, flesh wound in the head. It appears that the young Persian had been made the butt of some taunting remarks by his comrades, and losing self-control, he struck his tormentor. The young people being candidates for a commission in the army, the youth who had received the blow demanded satisfaction. The authorities of the college allowed a duel with sabres to take place, limiting the combat to six rounds. A meeting was arranged, and the encounter came off in their presence, and in the fifth round the young Persian was put *hors de combat*, and is now in the garrison hospital. I am assured that the condition of the young man causes his father no anxiety.

A CLERGYMAN'S GLOWING TRIBUTE.

The Rev. George Croke Robinson, M.A., the well known and popular Vicar of Whitton, Middlesex, in writing to Prof. Munyon in a second letter from Whitton Vicarage, says: "May I be allowed, although unasked by you, to make a voluntary statement as to your system of medicine? I think that the great charm of your method, as, indeed, of Homœopathy generally, is in its simplicity, gentleness, tonic effect, and prompt action. It is simple, because there is no mixing of medicines, as in other systems, but one remedy is given for each specific disease. It is gentle, because it treats the human body like what it really is, a most delicate machine; and the remedies have no drastic effect, like the old-fashioned drugs. It is a tonic system throughout. The old way of weakening the body is entirely exploded, for all your remedies are to build up, not to pull down. It is prompt in action, for the speedy effects of some of your medicines in ordinary complaints seem to be

TRULY MARVELLOUS!

Thousands of similar Testimonials have been received by Professor MUNYON, and innumerable letters of thanks and gratitude for his wonderful remedies.

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MUNYON'S HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

The first practical step towards a closer *liaison* of the home and colonial troops of the Empire has been taken by the arrival on Thursday of the detachment of South Wales Lancers for training at Aldershot. Nothing could exceed the warmth of welcome accorded to the men as they marched through London. Their presence at Aldershot is an outcome of the Jubilee of two years ago, but this time the Lancers come over for serious business. This being the case it is earnestly to be hoped that the good sense of those with whom they may be associated will cause them to be regarded as soldiers rather than guests. Otherwise far more good than harm will undoubtedly result from the new departure.

The question of the supply of milk to the troops at Aldershot has been raised in committee on the Army Estimates by Mr. Jeffreys, tha local member, who moved for the formal reduction of the vote by £100 in order that honourable members might have an opportunity of ventilating their opinions. The Service members were agreed that the War Office ought not to run any risks in the matter. There is much certainty in the argument of Major-General Russell, who contended that the sewage farm, if it is to be made use of by the War Office at all, might just as well be devoted to the production of forage as of milk. Mr. Powell-Williams was able, it is true, to assure the committee that upon the authority of the Army Sanitary Committee the War Office were convinced that no risk would be incurred by the using of milk from the farm. He was in position, too, to state that a fresh inquiry should be made into the whole subject. Thanks are certainly due to Major Rasch, Mr. Jeffreys, and others who have brought this matter forward. Milk is at times such a fruitful source of contagion that the War Office cannot be too careful before it commits itself to an act which might have the most disastrous results.

The medical officers of the Navy will have noted with satisfaction that an Admiralty committee is to report upon two questions of considerable importance to their branch. The Admiralty, it seems, are not indisposed to grant medical officers facilities for the study of professional subjects, and if this can be arranged the Service at large, as well as the medical officers, will benefit. Nowadays the surgical and medical sciences make such rapid strides that it has become increasingly difficult for naval surgeons to keep abreast of the latest discoveries, whilst it does not fall to the lot of the majority to serve in the naval hospitals. In these establishments valuable experience may be gained, but the surgeon afloat must almost inevitably grow a trifle rusty in course of years. The second point upon which the committee will report affects the pocket of the naval medical officer, and the matter should be settled in his favour. The Admiralty may quite reasonably be required to supply the outfit of costly instruments with which every naval surgeon has to be equipped.

Brevet-Major C. H. P. Carter, Royal Scots, has been heard of again. The Elder Dempster liner Sobo, which arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday from Opobo, brought full particulars of the expedition into the Quae country made by the troops of the Niger Coast Protectorate. The Sobo left Opobo on March 24. All the members of the expedition had then returned. The expedition before returning to the Opobo River marched a distance of about 200 miles. This was through a fetish-ridden country where the slaughter of human beings was a constant occurrence. The expedition was under the command of Major Carter, with several other white officers. Major Leonard accompanied it as political officer. Lieutenant Buckland was requisitioned from the Niger Protectorate steamer Ivy to take charge of the guns, these consisting of a Maxim, a 7pr., and rockets. The first big town taken was that of Affar-Eket. The British marched further inland, but the opposition they subsequently met with was comparatively very slight. At Affar-Eket one officer counted no fewer than six human beings who had been either crucified on the trees in the town or otherwise killed no doubt to appease the native "Ju Ju." In most cases the victims were women. The white officers told the chiefs and people that they must abolish such customs. The expedition had a good effect in restoring the country to order and peace by destroying the power of the fetish Quae tribe. The British loss was only five killed and about twenty wounded. These were of the Niger Coast Protectorate troops, and nearly all of these casualities occurred in the taking of Affar-Eket. Nearly 10,000 rifles were delivered up to the British many of them Enfields, and altogether the expedition was most successfully carried out. The troops afterwards returned to Opobo.

The firm of Krupp has issued a report of the various types of field guns manufactured by it from 1892 to 1897, under the title of "Friedrich Krupp, die Entwickelung des Kruppschen Feldartillerie-Materials von 1892 bis 1897." In this report the best type of field gun is stated to be the 7·5cm. of 1897. It weighs about 34cwt. when full equipped. The shot weighs nearly 14¼lb., and is united with the charge in one cartridge, and thirty-eight of these cartridges are carried in the limber. The rate of firing is eight aimed shots per minute. The range for shrapnel with fuse is 3½ miles. The newest part of the gun is an "elastic spur," placed at the foot of the trail. The spur, which is detachable, is furnished with a patent disc spring. The firing trials gave the following results. Seventeen shots with shrapnel fired in two minutes at a row of man targets placed at a distance of 1,400 metres made 296 hits. A series of ten shots a minute fired at 2,000 metres against 300 targets arranged in column three deep made 1,809 hits. The report strongly recommends the use of the complete cartridge containing both charge and shot.

It is stated by the "Allgemeine Militar-Zeitung" that the dirigeable aluminium aerostat designed by Count Zeppelin will be tried early in July over Lake Constance. The choice of the place is made partly upon a consideration of atmospheric currents, but more largely, we suppose, upon grounds of safety. If the aerostat do not fly it will probably float, and there appears to be an intention in the early trials not to rise high. It may be surmised also that the question of steering presents some uncertainties, and that a great space over open water will possess advantages from this point of view. Preparations are being made at Marzell, near Friedrichshafn, on the German side of the lake, and in order that the new apparatus may rise unimpeded, it will rise from a large pontoon moored at a distance of about 600 yards from the shore.

Captain A. W. Chisholm Batten, of the Hawke, late of the Melpomene, was directed while in command of the latter vessel to assist the eclipse expedition, 1898. On Thursday in last week Rear-Admiral Sir W. J. L. Wharton, K.C.B., Hydrographer of the Admiralty, presided at the Royal United Service Institution, when an address was given by Sir Norman Lockyer, entitled, "What the Melpomene did at Viziadrug during the late Eclipse." The distinguished lecturer first referred to the support accorded by the Admiralty on this important occasion, and afterwards remarked on the zeal and ability displayed by the captain of the Melpomane in organising 126 of his ship's company and instructing them in the duties they would have to perform, and the valuable assistance afforded him by Lieutenants H. Blackett and C. E. B. Colbeck, and Staff-Surgeon C. Nolan, M.B. The men took great pleasure in their work, and bestowed popular names on the different observing stations. With the aid of limelight photographs Sir Norman illustrated the working parties at their various posts, observing that the expedition was one of the most valuable that had been undertaken, and no party of volunteers had ever rendered such good work to science as that from the Melpomene, who behaved so well that punishment was unnecessary during the six weeks they were employed. The gallant chairman, in thanking Sir Norman Lockyer remarked on the ability the past thirty or forty years had developed in our bluejackets.

No country has done more than Italy within recent years in the sale of new warships to foreign Powers. Many armoured cruisers built for the Italian Navy have been sold to the Spanish and Argentine governments, and the country has generally approved the measure on the ground that it was an advantage and encouragement to the national shipbuilding yards. The "Tribune" now asserts that cruisers are to be bought for Italy in England, and the report has raised many protests. It would appear that the Hai Chi, built at Elswick for China, a sister of the Hai Tien, has already been purchased. She is a well-protected cruiser of 4,300 tons, carrying two 8in., ten 4·7in., and twelve 3pr. quick-firers, and steams at twenty-four knots. The report of this transaction has occasioned strong comment in Italy. The curious feature is that the Chinese appear to have sold a cruiser to be used for the coercion of themselves.

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NOTICES.

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You might make a single meal of rich pies and cakes, and not mind it. But you could not live on these all the time without ruining your digestion.

Yet, week after week and month after month, you allow your brain and nerves to be fed with impure blood.

The general debility, thin blood, pale cheeks, nervousness, loss of appetite and depression of spirits, are loud warnings from nature. Your nervous system is weakening.

Before the ruin comes take

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It removes the poisons from the blood, and thus removes the cause of all your trouble. It aids the digestion, strengthens the nerves and supplies the body with rich, red blood.

For constipation take AYER'S PILLS. They promptly and surely cure. Take them with Ayer's Sarsaparilla: one aids the other.

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KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes :—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

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HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 73 Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should Look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.)

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GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
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NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ½ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co.,
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Forty the System against Disease

PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

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WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
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"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

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SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
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ARRESTS THE FALL.
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STERILIZED—NOT SWEETENED.
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Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

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An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:
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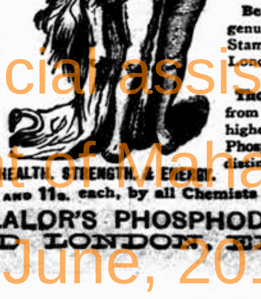

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The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

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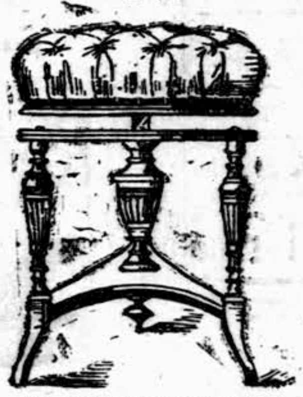
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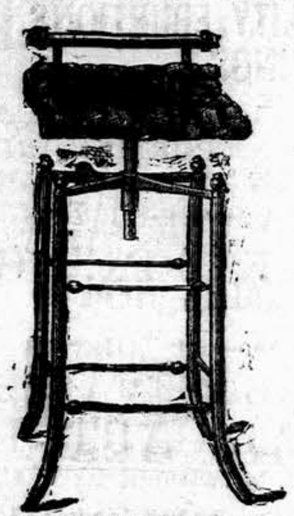
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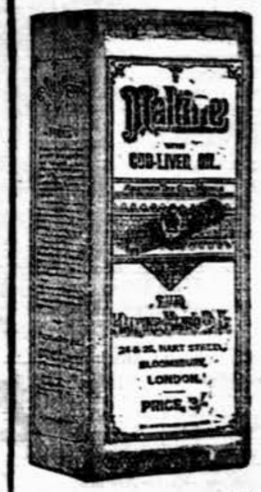

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